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U. S. Department of Agriculture

SCENES
IN THE
NURSERY OF
LEWIS ROESCH



BUDDING PLUM TREES



MOVING GRAPE VINES

CATALOGUE OF
GRAPE VINES
AND
NURSERY STOCK



PRUNING PEAR TREES

FREDONIA
N.Y., U.S.A.



GRADING GRAPE VINES

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

Grape Vines Our Specialty.—Since 1880 we have made the propagation of grape vines our great specialty. In that time we have produced many millions of vines which are now in successful bearing throughout this country and Canada. We know how, and do grow superior vines at a less cost than most other nurseries produce inferior vines for.

General Nursery Stock.—Having a great variety of soils and a comparatively mild climate we grow all kinds of hardy trees, shrubs and plants to great perfection. We have never known the thermometer to drop 20° below zero and usually not below 12° and it is rarely that we have killing frosts between May 1st and Nov. 1st. During this long season the stock ripens up hard and firm and as we do not have the extremely cold weather common in many sections, even south of us, the winters do not seriously test its endurance. See third cover page for what our customers say in every part of the Union.

Facilities.—We have ample cellar room, 60x100 feet, and all other facilities useful in this trade, and we handle the stock as safely and promptly as any other nursery. In answer to nurseries who have adopted the cry of "fresh dug" as their trade mark, we submit that proper cellaring for even six or seven months produces no injury whatever, while an hour's exposure in the open air for the want of a cellar, may. All the largest and best nurseries make use of cellars and it is only those who have not got them that shout "fresh dug." But cellar or no cellar is not the question, nursery stock may get damaged either way. The question is in the proper handling of it, and we point with pride to our record of over twenty years in this business, and the results attained, a little of which is indicated on the third cover page. We are always glad to have our stock compared and tested with that from other nurseries. Having perfect control over the temperature in our cellar, we can ship in perfectly dormant condition as early and as late in spring as desired.

Fumigation.—Our nursery stock has been examined according to law and pronounced free from San Jose scale and other vermin. Still as an additional precaution we have built an air tight room where we shall fumigate our trees etc., with hydrocyanic acid gas to kill any vermin that may accidentally be upon them.

No Orders Refused.—It does not pay to put up orders of less amount than \$1, and most nurserymen refuse to except such. We, however, agree to carefully fill each and every order, no matter how small, so long as our stock lasts, being confident that our goods will please and bring further trade that does pay. In order to everywhere introduce our goods, we offer to mail for ten cents, two one year No. 1 grape vines or currants as samples (one kind only, of our selection) to show size and quality of our vines.

Superior Packing.—Our packing, for which we charge nothing, is not excelled by any other establishment. Not only do we pack with a view to entire safety, but also as lightly as possible, in order to reduce transportation charges to a minimum. We pack our goods to carry safely to any part of the world. Everything is carefully labeled. Strawberries are packed in crates with plenty of ventilation to avoid heating.

Transportation Charges.—Inquiries about cost of shipping usually come during the packing season when we are busiest, so that we are not always able to give them the attention we would like to. But you can find out for yourself by inquiring of your express or freight agent. The rate from this place is often less than the rate to this place, and by estimating the weight of the goods when packed an approximate amount may be arrived at. The weight of our stock when packed to go by mail is about as follows per 100: Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 yr., No. 1, 20 lbs.; 1 yr. No. 1, 12½ lbs. 1 yr., No. 2, 8 lbs.; Blackberries, 7 lbs.; Raspberries, 5 lbs.; Strawberries, 2½ lbs.; Asparagus, 2 yr., 6 lbs.; 1 yr., 4 lbs. Fruit and Ornamental Trees not packed, 5 to 7 ft., 125 lbs.; 4 to 5 ft., 80 lbs. Smaller trees and shrubs in proportion. Packed to go by express they weigh about one-half more and by freight twice as much.

Freight Prepaid.—See paragraph headed freight prepaid on page 27.

Order Early.—Make your plans and order stock before the hurry of spring is upon you, and while you have leisure. There are many advantages to be gained by this. Always name the date when you want stock sent.

Our Guarantee.—We warrant all our stock true to name and of quality represented to this extent that should any prove otherwise we hereby agree, upon proper proof, to refund the money received for the same, or else replace with others that are true. But we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

Our References.—Regarding our reliability and responsibility we would refer you to the Fredonia National Bank, Miner's Bank, Postmaster, Express Agent, or any other business man or public officer here. When inquiring do not forget to enclose a self-directed and stamped envelope for reply. Your own Banker may also be able to give you our standing from the Mercantile Reports.

THREE NEW GRAPES.

Concerning the three new grapes described below it may not be amiss to say a few words in relation to their true value to the fruit grower, as deducted from experience with them up to date. It is well known to some, but not generally, that one cannot judge of the value of any new fruit on one season's trial, because the weather has much to do with their behavior and a variety may be perfectly hardy, healthy and prolific one season and fail the next, when the weather is less favorable.

The Early Daisy and Lucile have been in bearing here for over six years and in all that time they have never been injured by the winter, or by disease in the least, nor failed to bear a full crop. Both of these varieties are preeminently suited for shipping as they have a tough skin and never crack. Shippers are well aware that it makes a wonderful difference with the sale of grapes whether they arrive in market in a bright and attractive condition or whether they are leaky and look mussy. The latter will not sell for one-third as much as the former, and sometimes not at all.

The Early Daisy ripens a week ahead of any other variety and besides ripens up its whole crop in a few days time, hence has no competitors at all. Its quality is fully equal to that of Moore's Early, and is as prolific.

The Lucile ripens some ten to fourteen days later, with the Worden and is exactly suited to that trade which consumes 90% of all grapes grown. It is large, sweet, attractive, always reaches the market bright and in good condition, can be grown as cheap as the Concord and its quality is good enough for all except the cultivated taste of the connoisseur. We know of no other variety as profitable to the market grower as these two, the Early Daisy and the Lucile. In fact we are so much impressed with the value of these two that we offer to give some of the vines away as premiums on orders for other stock, and thus introduce them, a vine or two in a place, knowing full well that they will be in brisk demand as soon as they become tested and known.

Of the Campbell we do not know so much but believe that it too has its niche in the esteem of the vineyardist. It is a good grower and prolific bearer of very fine large clusters, sweet and good, though not high flavored. Its flesh is rather pulpy, even when fully ripe and its skin is so tough that, so it is said, it can be shipped from one end of the country to the other and back again, without injury. We do not know as it is fully hardy, but its other good qualities make it well worth a little protection.

THE EARLY DAISY.

A New Black Grape. The earliest known. Given away as premiums.

The Early Daisy ripens a week before Moore's Early, Champion or any other extra early variety and is as hardy, healthy, robust and productive as any. In quality it is better than most, while the shipping qualities are unsurpassed by any other grape.

The Early Daisy originated in eastern Pennsylvania, and is a native variety belonging to the Labrusca class. While it has many good qualities and no serious faults, it is most remarkable for its extreme earliness, always ripening at least a week ahead of any other. In health, hardiness and vigor it is not surpassed by any other variety. The Early Daisy has never been known to mildew or winter kill. It always yields a full crop and no matter how heavy a load of fruit it bears it is sure to develop it to perfection.

The Early Daisy is a black grape having a light blue bloom and is of medium size in both bunch and berry and very compact, reminding one of the Telegraph, although different in shape, its bunches being long rather than round. Its berries never crack or drop from the cluster. Its skin is tough and it can be shipped without injury as far as any American grape can be shipped.

While it is not high flavored like some varieties having foreign blood in them, it is good and sweet soon as fully colored, not foxy. Its worst fault is that like all our purely native early grapes its flesh is somewhat pulpy, although no more so than that of Moore's Early, if indeed as much. Desirable anywhere for both domestic use and market. Indispensable for cold sections having short seasons.

See price list on page 28.

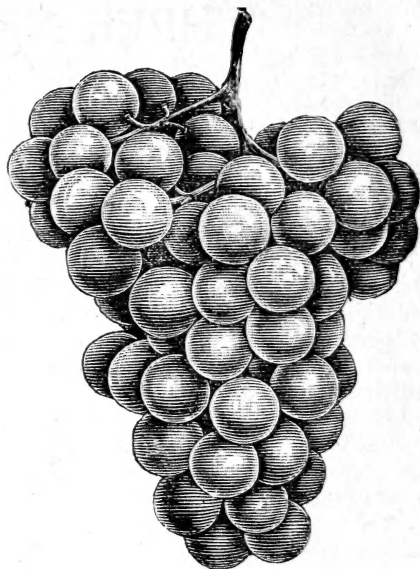
THE LUCILE.

A most promising new red market grape. Large as Worden in bunch and berry, an excellent shipper; equal to Niagara in growth and productiveness, and perfectly healthy and hardy. Bright red in color. Sweet.

The Lucile originated on the grounds of J. A. Putnam & Son, of New York, some eleven years ago. It is a purely native variety, and apparently a seedling of Wyoming Red, with which it has much in common—as color, quality, season, health, hardiness and appearance of leaf and wood, but the vine grows to twice the size of Wyoming Red, and yields triple the fruit in both size and quantity. The Lucile ripens early, between Moore's Early and Worden, and is of a beautiful bright red color, large and compact as Worden and nearly the same shape. Its skin is thin but tough, and it is therefore a good shipper. It never drops its berries; is sweet though not equal to the Brighton or Delaware in quality, yet better than Moore's Early. Its flesh and flavor is very much like that of Wyoming Red.

The Lucile is a most vigorous grower and enormous bearer, equal to the Niagara in this respect, but it ripens up all its wood to the tips, under a load of fruit, where the Niagara would not ripen over one-half. It has never been known to winter kill, and is probably as hardy as any variety in America. It has never been attacked by the downy mildew or any other disease, except slightly by the powdery mildew at a place and season when other varieties in its vicinity were badly infested. The Lucile is exceedingly productive, and will, one season with another, yield as many tons to the acre as either the Concord, Worden, or Niagara. It has often borne four large clusters on a single shoot. We recommend it for both Amateur and Market Culture, but particularly for the latter. The Lucile is a grand good grape for the extreme North, where early, extra hardy varieties are needed.

See price list on page 28.



LUCILE, $\frac{1}{4}$ SIZE.

THE CAMPBELL.

"Campbell's Early" as it was first called, was originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell of Ohio. It is the result of scientific crossing. The Campbell is a handsome, large, black grape with blue bloom. Bunch large, usually double shouldered and compact. Its flesh is sweet to the center. It is not high flavored but good, not foxy. Its skin is tough and therefore a good shipper. It ripens about with the Concord but colors up much earlier. Its berries never drop from the stem when ripe but cling tenaciously. It bears transportation as well as any, and better than most varieties. A strong grower and great bearer, quite healthy. It will pay well to give it some protection during severe winters. A general purpose grape. See price list on page 28.

PREMIUMS.

As a premium we will furnish a 1 yr. No. 1 vine of Early Daisy or Lucile free with an order for nursery stock of \$2.00 or more at single rates, or \$3.00 at 10 rates, or \$10.00 at 100 rates or a 2 yr. No. 1 vine for half as much more, provided the same is mentioned in order and no other premium or inducement is claimed.

Spring, 1901.

Good bye to the Nineteenth Century, and to the Twentieth, all hail!

Standing at this changing point in the centuries, with new aims, new faith, new courage and new enterprise, we welcome a new era.

The past is behind us; let us forget all but its lessons for good.

Looking forward, let us keep step with the triumphal march of an incoming better civilization; higher education and a purer christian life.

To all of our old friends, and to hosts of new ones we hope this year to make, we give hearty greetings.

May your orchards, vineyards and fruit gardens multiply, and may your shadows never grow less.

What in fruit culture has the past century given us?

Not fifty years ago four hundred pounds of grapes from Lake Keuka broke the New York market.

Within the same period, grapes grown in Portland, N. Y., and hauled by wagon to Buffalo, where, when offered for sale on the Terrace provoked the enquiry, "what do you call those things?"

Now Greater New York, annually uses over 25,000 cars of fruit and vegetable products.

Now on the south shore of Lake Erie, a narrow strip of land, about fifty miles in length and six wide, annually grows and ships 8,000 car loads of grapes. Verily, the fruit world moves.

Kind friends, we are here to keep up the high quality of our stock, to deal fairly, to fill orders promptly and to make all of our customers happy.

Thankful for past favors and making our best bow, we respectfully ask for a continuance of your trade.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Conditions of Success—Fruit culture depends for success on the same conditions as ordinary farming. These are mainly liberal fertilizing, a careful preparation of ground, proper care and culture at the right time, and a judicious selection of varieties suited to the soil, climate, purpose and market. First of importance for fruit growing is a dry soil. Ground too wet for winter wheat should be under drained, unless plowing it up into narrow lands with deep dead-furrows between be sufficient.

What to Plant—Plant mainly of varieties that are generally successful and such as do best in your own neighborhood, but do not confine yourself to them alone. Try other well recommended kinds and new varieties. Be enterprising. If you are the first in a community who learns of the merits of a new kind you may get more satisfaction and money out of a small lot of them than you would out of a large lot of common kinds. Select, principally, varieties of robust constitution that are hardy, healthy, good growers and bearers, for of what avail is high quality, beauty and size, if they bear little or not at all on account of feeble growth and health?



Hoeing and Cultivating Grape Vines in our Nursery.

When to Plant—The best time to plant is fall, (with exceptions) say from October 15th until the ground freezes up. The next best time is as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work, without exceptions. Strawberries, Black Raspberries, and Peach trees had better be planted in the spring. In case the ground to be planted is exposed to severe winds or else is so damp as to heave in winter, all stock had better be planted in spring. This, however, does not apply to the South, where the winters are mild, everything may be planted in the fall. Still, if it is spring, do not put the planting off until fall, as you would thus lose a season's growth.

Preparation of Ground—Pulverize the soil thoroughly at least twelve inches deep. Plow sod ground early enough to become thoroughly rotten before planting. But if not practical to do so, then plow into lands the width of rows and plant into the dead furrows. Harrow ground thoroughly to make surface soil mellow, with which to cover the roots. Excellent results are often obtained in this way. If coarse manure is applied it should be plowed in. But well rotted manure is much better and should only be harrowed in so as to remain near the surface. Of commercial fertilizers unleached hard wood ashes are best, especially on warm soil. Next best is bone dust.

Planting Trees—Stake the ground out into straight rows both ways, driving a stake two feet long where the trees are to stand. Dig the holes wide and deep enough to hold the roots without crowding or bending, and keep driving the stake down so it will stand where first put, when the hole is dug. Cut smoothly all broken or bruised roots back to sound wood. Prune each shoot, forming the top, back to one bud. During the summer rub off all buds that start along the body except five or six that may be wanted for a top. Plant same depth as the tree stood in the nursery, or a trifle deeper, always on the same side of the stake, and in the same manner as recommended for grape vines. The distance trees are planted apart should be regulated by the quality of soil, thrift of variety, etc. A strong growing variety on rich soil under thorough cultivation, will grow larger and needs proportionately more room than a poor grower on poor soil. Peach trees may be planted between apple trees each way to good advantage, requiring three times as many peach trees as apple. By the time the apple trees need the room the peaches will be past their prime and may be removed. Dwarf pears may be planted among Standards in the same way, or the same may be filled up with small fruits as strawberries, currants, and especially gooseberries, to which a partial shade seems beneficial.

Overbearing is a prolific source of poor fruit, as well as weakness, disease and death to fruit trees, shrubs and vines. This is principally on account of the tax on their vitality by the bearing of seed. Two thousand fruits on a tree, measuring five bushels, are worth much less in market, while they tax the tree twice as much as one thousand fruits would, measuring the same number of bushels. Every fruit grower, ambitious of success, will heroically remove, when about half grown, all, beyond what the tree ought to bear, consistent with good fruit, health and crop, leaving, of course, the best.

Care of Stock when Received—When the stock arrives, unpack and plant at once. Should it, however, appear frozen, do not unpack, but cover it up in a cool, dark cellar, or other convenient place where it may thaw out gradually. Freezing does not injure plants, but rapid thawing with exposure to light and air does. If not ready to plant when received, heel them in, in a dry place, protected both against sun and sweeping winds. Dig a trench deep enough to hold the vines, plants or trees, open the bundles and spread them out against the side of the trench an inch or two thick; cover them with a layer of soil, which press firmly against the roots to exclude air, put on another layer of stock and soil, etc., until completed, taking great care to keep the different varieties separate and well labeled. If the vines and plants are to be left heeled in over winter, both root and top must be well covered with earth, and over that place a cover of coarse horse manure and other litter to insure safety. Trees are heeled in leaning with prevailing wind at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees, and buried one-third to one-half of their length. The balance may be covered with evergreen boughs or other brush, but nothing that would attract mice.

Books on Fruit Growing—Parties desiring further information on the subject of fruit growing are referred to the list of Horticultural publications mentioned on page 27.

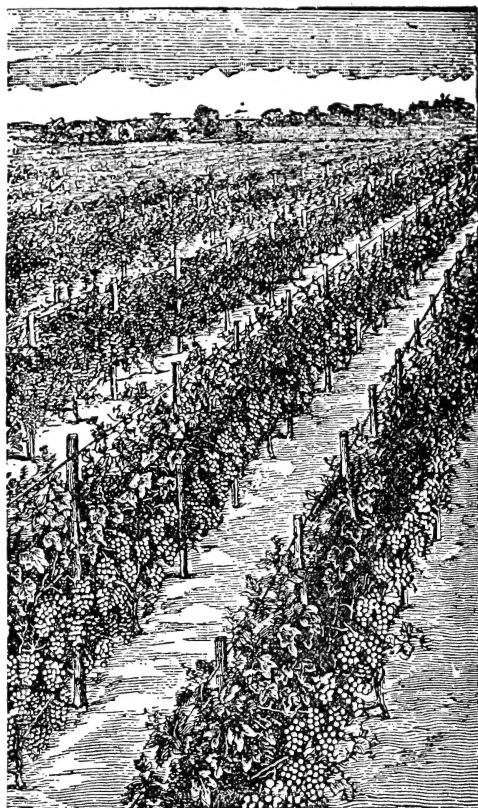
GRAPES.

Selection of Varieties—Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from among the multitude of varieties offered. To such we would say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the planter in his selection that he has usually but a comparatively small number to select from, and often too few indeed. In the extreme North the seasons are short, and winters severe, so that none but the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown nothing else is wanted. For family use, only the best that can be well grown are desirable; for market, the most profitable only. What those are each particular locality and market must determine. The most profitable in one locality and market may or may not be so in another. For keeping and distant shipping, tough skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

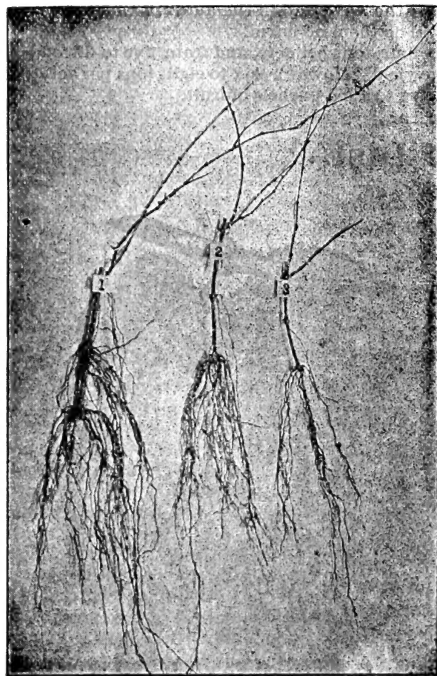
Varieties of the *Labrusca* class, to which belongs the Concord, succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other, and are particularly recommended for planting in the North and Northwest. To this class belong the varieties Early Victor, Eaton, Hayes, Jewell, Lady, Leader, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes, Worden, etc. Varieties of the *Riparia* class, such as Elvira, Etta, Missouri Riessling, etc., seem better adapted to the South and Southwest. Hybrids containing foreign blood, as Agawam, Wilder, etc., are not as reliable as some other varieties, being more or less subject to rot and mildew in unfavorable localities and seasons,

yet they are of the best for all purposes where they do succeed. Large to very large in bunch and berry, good keepers and shippers, strong growers, productive and of the best quality. Varieties we cannot recommend have been omitted from the descriptive part of this catalogue, but as we still have some vines, and more or less call for them, we keep them in price list.

New Varieties—Not all new varieties that are being constantly introduced are improvements, but many of them are, and some prove to be magnificent triumphs of horticulture, to know which is well worth a trial of them all. In this age of close competition it becomes necessary for the fruit grower, if he would make the most of his opportunities, to make himself at once thoroughly acquainted with all varieties that are at all suitable for his locality. To which end he will give each kind a fair trial in a small way as fast as it is introduced and then plant largely of such as he discovers to be most desirable and profitable. It is our practice to subject each and every candidate for public favor to a trial on our own grounds and to freely give the result to everyone interested. This, however, though valuable in a general way, cannot take the place of a trial on every one's own grounds, for the reason that a variety which may prove hardy here may not be so in another section having a severer climate or in a



NIAGARA VINEYARD.



Grape Vines reduced to 1-16 natural length and caliper.
1 represents a 2-year No. 1; 2 a 1-year No. 1, and 3 a 1-year No. 2 vine.

location or greater exposure, or one tender here may be hardy enough in a milder climate or more protected situation. Again, a variety that is subject to mildew here may be more or less so in other places. A trial on the spot only can fully settle such matters.

Planting—Strong growing varieties as Concord, Niagara, Rogers Hybrids, etc., should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way, and weaker growers, as Delaware, Lady, Jessica, etc., some 6 to 8 feet, according to the strength and quality of the soil. In cold climates and exposed situation plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For same reason plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some seven or ten inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. But if the ground be dry and gravelly or sandy, plant them not less than twelve to fifteen inches deep. While planting the vines use care not to let the roots get dry. Cut them back to about a foot long and dig a hole large enough so the roots can be spread out in it, about as they grow in the nursery. Work good, rich, fine and moist surface soil around and amongst the roots until they are all covered, when they should be firmly tramped down. Cover up but partially at first and level off gradually during the season. After planting, trim vines back to within two or three buds of the ground.

Pruning—The object of pruning is to grow the greatest amount of fruit of the best quality, and at the same time canes enough and no more than to produce an equally good crop the next year. If grape vines are not sufficiently pruned they bear much more fruit than they are able to perfect. The result is they overbear, often to their permanent injury. The fruit is so small, scraggly and late as to be next to worthless, besides they fail to grow and ripen canes strong enough to bear a good crop the next season. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters which it can perfect. The berries and clusters grow large and ripen early, thus you secure a greater number of pounds of fruit to the vine (though less clusters) of much superior quality, and at the same time strong, well ripened canes for the next year's bearing, and all this without any injury to the vine whatever. If vines do not grow strong enough, cultivate better, fertilize and trim close. If too strong and do not bear enough, give them more room, either by building the trellis higher or by cutting out every second or third vine. Prune the remaining ones longer so as to cover the space.

Summer Pruning—This is intended to supplement winter pruning. It is done as soon as the new shoots get to be five or six inches long (early in June here) and consists in breaking off all new shoots that neither show flower buds nor are needed for the next season's bearing canes. All further pruning during the summer is harmful.

How to Prune—The first fall after planting, cut the vines back to the ground again, leaving but a spur of three or four buds above ground. Let two canes grow the second season. They ought now to make a growth of from five to eight feet; if so, cut one of them back to three buds in the fall following, and the other to within three or four feet, to bear. Should they have made a larger growth more may be left; if less, but little if any. For if the vine is not strong enough to force a good growth of wood, it is too weak to bear fruit. As the vines grow older and stronger, from three to five canes may be left to bear (always preferring those that start within a foot of the root), and these trained out in fan shape on stakes or trellises. Two or more year old wood ought always to be cut down as much as possible, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. This mode of trimming and training is called the fan system. But there are many others, the description of which is not within the scope of this catalogue. Whatever system be adopted, the treatment the first two years is practically the same. Grape vines may be trained against buildings, fences, or on stakes and trellises. Wire trellises some five feet high are the best for vineyards. All young vines should be protected, at least the first winter or two, by plowing up to them, or otherwise covering them with soil. The pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall in the autumn and before the sap starts in the spring, although a little bleeding will do them no harm.

Yield—In ordinary vineyard culture from two to four tons per acre, and from five to fifteen pounds per vine, according to variety, is a fair average yield. However, six to eight tons per acre are sometimes produced and single vines have been known to yield bushels of fruit.

Descriptive List.

See Price List, Page 28.

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15.) A large, red grape ripening with the Concord. Sweet and of a rich, aromatic flavor. A rank grower and very productive. One of the most reliable of Rogers' Hybrids.

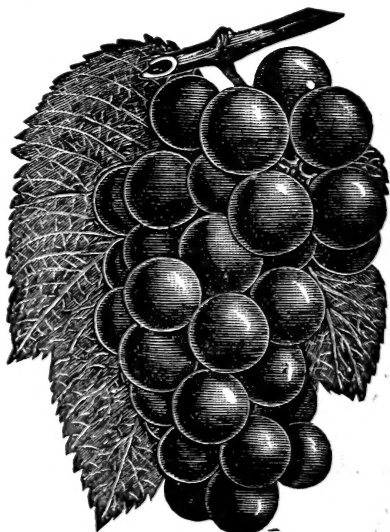
Amber Queen—Dark red, early. Bunch and berry medium, very sweet and of the finest flavor. Splendid for an arbor, but not very productive.

Aminia—(Rogers No. 39.) A beautiful black grape ripening before the Concord. Bunch large and compact, berry very large. Sweet and excellent flavor. Productive and valuable for garden and vineyard.

Barry—(Rogers No. 43.) Black. Ripens before Concord. Bunch very large and shouldered. Berry large, flesh tender, flavor sweet and good. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. A beautiful grape.

Berkman's—Red. A cross between Clinton and Delaware, originated in S. C. Much like the Clinton in vigor, health, and hardness of vines. In color and season it is similar to the Delaware but not as sweet.

Brighton—Dark red. Ripens with, or before Delaware. Bunch large, long and shouldered,



MOORE'S EARLY.—1.4 Size.

berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. It yields best if planted between other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Brilliant—New, bright red. Originated in Texas and is said to be a cross between Lindley and Delaware. The vine has proved hardy and healthy here so far. The fruit is of superior quality, and owing to its tough skin, carries and keeps well. Very promising.

Catawba—Well known, red. Bunch and berry large and of a rich vinous, refreshing flavor, and best quality. Ripens several weeks after Concord.

Centennial—Color green, with blush in the sun. Bunch large, long, and shouldered; berries medium; flesh very sweet and juicy and of exquisite quality. Skin thin but tough; a good keeper; vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. Liable to overbear; prune short. Very desirable for home use. Its poor color spoils it for market.

Champion—A prolific and profitable early market grape; black; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore's Early. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy; a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Clinton—Black; desirable for wine and preserving; bunch and berry small to medium; flesh juicy and spicy; colors up with the Concord but is not ripe until two or three weeks later. A rank grower and hardy.

Colerain—New white. Bunch medium to large, berries medium, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. It ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep until frost without dropping its berries. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and perfectly hardy and healthy.

Concord—The most extensively planted and generally successful grape in America. Black, bunch and berry large, fair quality, medium early vine a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

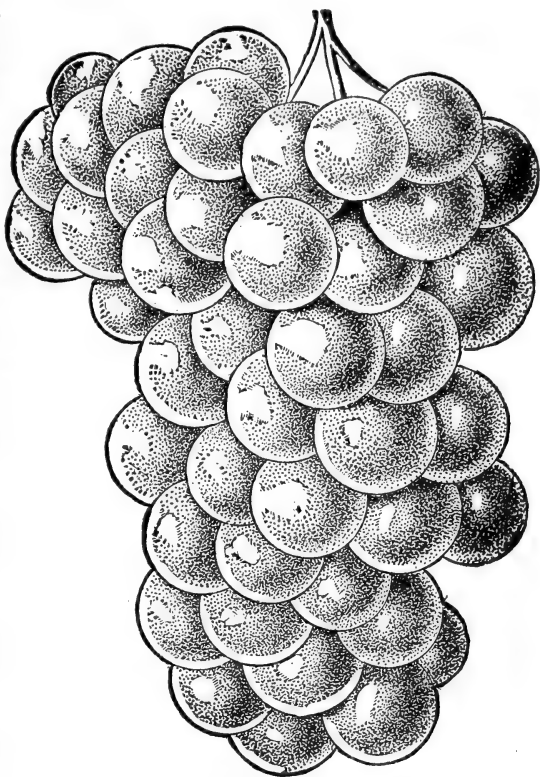
Cottage—A seedling of Concord, a little smaller in bunch and berry, but more compact; sweeter and a few days earlier; not quite as productive. A rank grower, very healthy and hardy.

Cynthiana—Highly prized for wine at the South and Southwest. Bunch medium, berries small, sweet, black; vigorous and healthy; late.

Delaware—The standard of excellence. Red; ripens with or before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; vine very hardy and productive; a slow-grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning. Subject to mildew in poor grape sections and seasons.

Diana—Red; ripens soon after Concord. Sweet and high flavored; bunch medium, short and compact; berry medium. Good keeper and shipper; vine vigorous and fairly productive.

Dracut Amber—A very early red grape. Large in bunch and berry; sweet but foxy; hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; valuable for the extreme North.



MOYER.

Duchess—White. Ripens soon after Concord. Berry medium, clusters medium to large, compact, long and shouldered. In flavor and quality of the best. Usually hardy and free from disease. A strong grower and productive; also an excellent keeper and shipper.

Early Ohio—New, black. Originated near Cleveland, O. Ripens a week before Moore's Early. Bunch and berry medium. Adheres persistently to the stem. A strong, robust, healthy grower, and very productive.

Early Victor—Black. Ripens early, before Concord and of better quality; of medium size in bunch and berry; sweet, pleasant and not foxy. Vine a strong grower; healthy, hardy and productive.

Eaton—Black. Originated by John B. Moore of Mass. A seedling of Concord. Bunch large and berry very large. About as early, but not as sweet as its parent. Pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp. Vine vigorous healthy and productive.

Elvira—White. Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower, and as productive as anything we have seen yet. Bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. Highly prized as a wine grape at the South.

Empire State—A white grape of first rate quality, ripening about a week after Concord. Bunch long but slender. Berries medium, sweet, juicy and sprightly. Free from fox, skin thin but tough, a good keeper. The vine is a vigorous grower, quite healthy and fairly hardy.

Etta—White. A seedling of Elvira which it resembles but has larger berries and firmer skin, and is less compact and of a better quality. The vine is of vigorous growth, healthy, hardy and very productive. Late.

Gaertner—(Rog. No. 14.) Early, red; medium to large in bunch and berry; sweet, rich and aromatic.

Geneva—New, white. Said to be of ironclad hardiness, a robust, healthy grower. Ripens about with Concord, of medium size in bunch and berry; quality fine; skin thick; a good keeper and shipper.

Goethe—(Rog. No. 1.) Light red, bunch large, berries very large, flesh sweet and juicy; ripens about with Catawba. Vine vigorous, rank grower and generally healthy. Good keeper; highly esteemed at the South for table and wine.

Green Mountain—New, White. Originated in Vermont. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender, berry medium, sweet and of fine quality. It is inclined to drop its berries when ripe.

Hartford—Black; ripens from four to six days before Concord; bunch and berry large, flesh sweet, but somewhat foxy; inclined to drop its berries when fully ripe. Vigorous, healthy and very prolific.

Hayes—White. Originated by John B. Moore of Mass. Ripens a week before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, skin firm, flesh tender, very sweet, juicy and excellent. Vine hardy and healthy, similar to Martha, both in growth and fruit, of better quality, but not as productive.

Herbert—(Rogers No. 44.) Black; bunch and berry very large, flesh sweet, tender and of good quality. Early, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

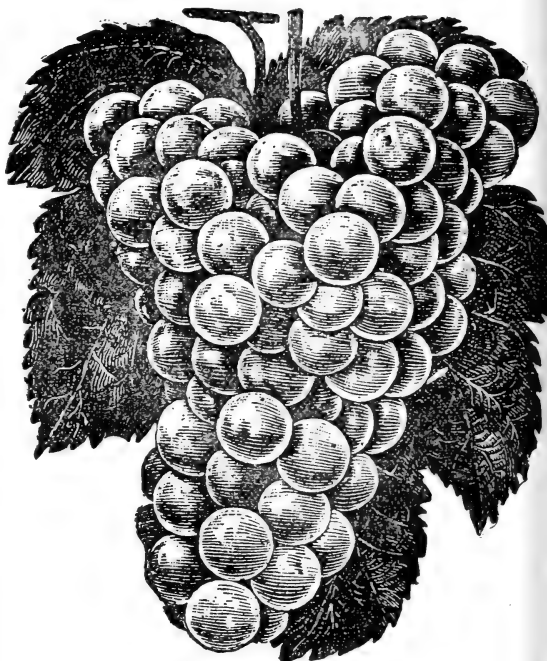
Highland—Black. A strong grower, healthy, and very productive, bunch and berry very large and handsome; ripens with or soon after Catawba. Quality very good. Desirable wherever it will ripen.

Iona—A red grape of the best quality; ripens before Catawba; is not reliable, and cannot be recommended for extensive vineyard planting.

Isabella—A well-known old variety; black; bunch and berries large and of good quality. Strong grower and productive, but late and not very hardy.

Ives—Black; colors up early, but does not get fully ripe until after the Concord. Bunch and berry medium; compact. Quality fairly good when fully ripe. Very healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. A generally successful market grape.

Jefferson—A red grape of the best quality; bunch very large and handsome, berries medium; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with or before Catawba.



NIAGARA.—1-4 Size.

Jessica—A white grape, originated in Canada. Ripens with the earliest; small to medium in bunch and berry. Sweet as honey, not foxy. Vine a fair, compact grower, healthy and productive. One of the hardest.

Jewell—Black. Much like Early Victor in appearance and quality, but earlier; bunch and berry medium, sweet and sprightly, good, without a trace of fox; skin thin but tough; vine hardy, healthy and productive, and has never been known to either rot or mildew.

Lady—White; an excellent early grape; healthy, hardy and productive, but a slow grower; should be grown on rich soil, or else closely planted and trimmed. Bunch and berry large, compact, handsome, and of good quality.

Lady Washington—White. A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba.

Leader—New white. Originated in Ohio. A vine of robust constitution, a strong grower and very hardy, healthy and productive; medium in bunch and berry, and very sweet. Ripens early.

Lindley—(Rogers No 9). A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord, and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet, and of a high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. It seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties.

Martha—White. Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry; color greenish, turning yellow when dead ripe. Good as Concord in quality, but sweeter. A good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Massasoit—(Rogers No. 3). Red. Bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet and pulpless, with agreeable aroma. The earliest of Rogers' Hybrids; ripens with Hartford. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy, and fairly productive.

Merrimac—(Rogers No. 19). Black. Ripens about with Concord. Bunch and berry very large; quality good. Very similar to Wilder, but hardier. Strong grower and productive.

Missouri Riesling—(Grein's No. 1). A white wine grape. Ripens before Catawba. Bunch and berry of medium size and good quality. Vine very vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

Moore's Diamond—White. A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. Very desirable for both domestic and market purposes.

Moore's Early—Black. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large; berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard.

Moyer—This red grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In hardiness, quality, color and size it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower, two weeks earlier (ripening with the Champion), and is free from rot and mildew. Deficient in pollen, and should be planted among other varieties to bear well. Very valuable.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape, and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South.

Norton's Virginia—A black wine grape. Highly esteemed at the South. Ripens late. Bunch long; berries small. A rank grower, healthy and productive.

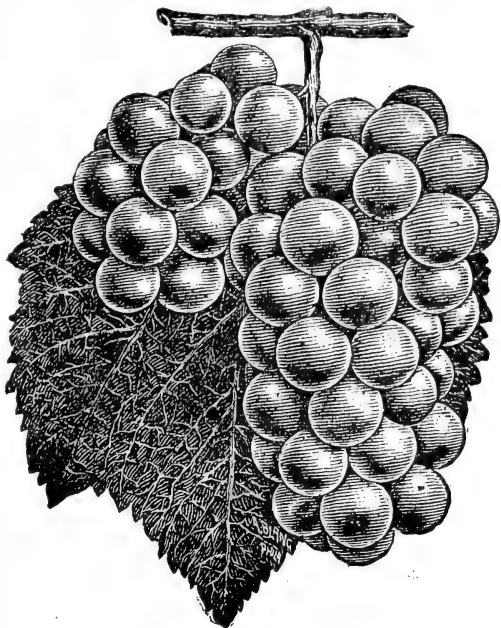
Perkins—Pale red. Ripens before Concord. Bunch medium; berry large, sweet and juicy, but foxy. Vine a rank grower, healthy, hardy and productive.

Pocklington—White. Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact, and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Prentiss—A white variety of good quality. Bunch and berry medium to large, compact, vigorous and very productive. Keeps well. Rather late and tender.

Salem—(Rogers 22). One of the most popular of Rogers' Hybrids. Red. Ripens with Concord. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, fine flavor. A good keeper; vigorous and productive.

Telegraph—Black. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a strong grower, healthy and very produc-



ULSTER PROLIFIC.—1-4 Size.

tive; bunch large, very compact and showy; berry medium. Flavor pleasant and sprightly.

Triumph—New. A white grape of very large size and fine quality, but late. Is thought highly of in the South.

Ulster Prolific—A very desirable red variety. Originated in New York State. Medium in bunch and berry; skin thin but tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. The vine is very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Vergennes—Red. Ripens with or soon after Concord. Bunch of medium size; berry large, skin thick and tough. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive; hardy. Quality excellent; a splendid keeper and shipper.

Victoria—White. Of good size and quality. Very vigorous, healthy, hardy, productive and reliable. Highly recommended by the *Rural New Yorker*. The best out of 1,500 seedlings grown by the late T. B. Miner of New Jersey.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4). Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, pleasant and of excellent flavor. Vine a good grower, healthy and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. A popular market grape, and good keeper and shipper.

Woodruff Red—A grape of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower, and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry; attractive, shouldered, sweet, and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. It ripens soon after Concord.

Worden—This excellent grape has come to the front by merit alone. It is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. The worst that can be said of it is, that it will crack under conditions that the Concord will. Very valuable for garden and vineyard.

Wyoming Red—A very early red grape; desirable for garden and vineyard. A good grower, very healthy and hardy. Bunch and berry medium. Sweet, but a little foxy.

CURRANTS.

See Price List on Page 28.

The growing of this fruit and the Gooseberry is the easiest and least troublesome, and at the same time most profitable, of any the fruit grower has to deal with. About the only thing to do is to keep the weeds down and to gather the crop, which latter process does not demand that close attention necessary for other berries. This fruit may be left to hang a week or two after ripe, if necessary, without any harm. They are usually gathered when pickers are not busy with raspberries. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet in the row. On the red and white varieties the fruit is mainly borne on the wood two years old, the black varieties on wood one year old. Prune accordingly. To kill worms on currant and gooseberry bushes, dust them with white hellebore while the dew is on. Fertilize liberally.

Yield—About one hundred and fifty bushels per acre and some two or three quarts per bush, but often a great deal more.

Black Champion—The best black currant of European origin. Very large in bunch and of excellent quality. A very strong, robust grower.

Cherry—Old and tried. Very popular in market on account of its great size and deep red color. Not as productive as others.

largest size, is free from that rank odor of other black currants, has a peculiar flavor of its own, and is as eatable off-hand as the huckleberry which it resembles. But its greatest usefulness is for culinary purposes, being unexcelled for pies, jams, and jellies.



Fay's Prolific—New. As large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and better quality, but the bush is more liable to break down under a heavy crop or in a strong wind than other kinds.

Franco-German—This currant was produced by the originator of Fay's Prolific. It is the healthiest, rankest grower, and most productive

currant of which we know. It holds its foliage longest of any. Its clusters are four to five inches long, its berries of the size of La Versailles; ripens latest of all and holds its fruit in good condition until fall.

La Versailles—Red. Nearly as large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and not quite as acid. Very profitable.

Lee's Prolific—Black. This variety is larger, more productive, sweeter, and of better quality than any of the old black varieties.

North Star—New. A chance seedling from Minnesota. It is an exceedingly vigorous grower. Canes often grow to a length of 3 to 4 feet in one season. It is extremely hardy, productive, and very mild in flavor. While the individual berries do not grow as large as the Cherry currant, its bunches are longer.

Red Dutch—Very productive, good quality, but small.

Victoria—A strong grower and very productive, of bright red berries on very long clusters. Very late and profitable.

White Grape—Large, mild, of excellent quality, and productive. Best of the white varieties for home use and market.

Grandall—New, black. A seedling of the Missouri wild currant, exceedingly productive, a rank grower, thoroughly hardy, and free from insect enemies and disease. The fruit is of the

GOOSEBERRIES.

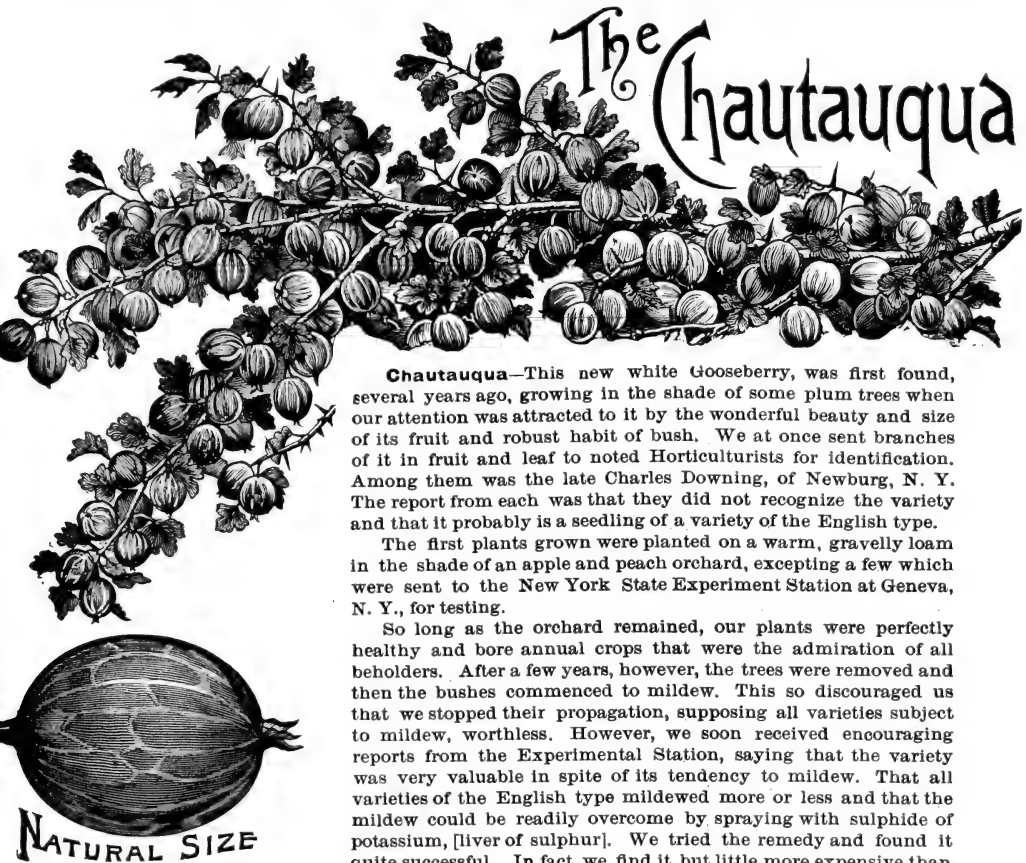
See Price List on Page 28.

The Gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the Currant; otherwise its culture is about the same. It is usually picked just as it commences to ripen.

The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

They accommodate themselves better to shady situations than any other fruit; indeed partial shade seems to be beneficial. Plant three by five feet apart. For mildew, spray them with a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce liver of sulphur to 1 gallon of water every ten days from the time the leaves start in spring until the fruit is picked. Kill the Currant Worm as directed for currants.

Yield—Six to eight quarts per bush is a fair crop, but we have grown as many as three pecks on a bush of the Houghton



The Chautauqua

Chautauqua—This new white Gooseberry, was first found, several years ago, growing in the shade of some plum trees when our attention was attracted to it by the wonderful beauty and size of its fruit and robust habit of bush. We at once sent branches of it in fruit and leaf to noted Horticulturists for identification. Among them was the late Charles Downing, of Newburg, N. Y. The report from each was that they did not recognize the variety and that it probably is a seedling of a variety of the English type.

The first plants grown were planted on a warm, gravelly loam in the shade of an apple and peach orchard, excepting a few which were sent to the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., for testing.

So long as the orchard remained, our plants were perfectly healthy and bore annual crops that were the admiration of all beholders. After a few years, however, the trees were removed and then the bushes commenced to mildew. This so discouraged us that we stopped their propagation, supposing all varieties subject to mildew, worthless. However, we soon received encouraging reports from the Experimental Station, saying that the variety was very valuable in spite of its tendency to mildew. That all varieties of the English type mildewed more or less and that the mildew could be readily overcome by spraying with sulphide of potassium, [liver of sulphur]. We tried the remedy and found it quite successful. In fact, we find it but little more expensive than

spraying for the potato bug. We also find that other varieties of the English type, and some said to be of American parentage, even, mildew worse than the Chautauqua. However, the place to plant the Chautauqua is in the partial shade afforded by young orchards, where they are not likely to mildew.

The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color perfectly free of spines and down, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Report of the New York State Experimental Station. Director Dr. Peter Collier.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4th, 1893.

Dear Sir—The Chautauqua gooseberry has been fruited at this Experiment Station for several years. During this time it has been vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, smooth, pale yellow, very good and sweet. It belongs to a class of gooseberries commonly known as English gooseberries, and like the English varieties and their seedlings, it sometimes mildews. At this station the mildew has been successfully treated for several years by spraying, and the finest English varieties have

been kept practically free from this disease. To those who take the trouble to spray their gooseberries we can recommend the Chautauqua as one of the best varieties yet tested on our grounds. Very truly yours,

Prof. S. A. BEACH,
Horticulturist.

The Chautauqua Gooseberry at the World's Fair.

At the World's Fair Exhibition there was perhaps the largest show of gooseberries ever made in this country. The Geneva Experiment Station has planted almost every known variety, both from Europe and America, and most of these were on exhibition. In competition with

these were two plates of the Chautauqua gooseberry, which overshadowed everything on exhibition, either in the New York State Exhibit or in any other exhibit, in size and beauty, and it was equal to anything exhibited in quality. It is safe to say that the Chautauqua is the largest gooseberry ever produced in this country; it is at the same time a remarkably vigorous grower and equally as great a bearer, being the most productive gooseberry in existence.

Report of a Former Horticulturist of the New York Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y.
GENEVA, N. Y., May 14th, 1893.

Dear Sir—My opinion of your berry (Chautauqua) has not changed, and I consider it as good as the best of English varieties in regard to size of berries and superior to them as to yield and vigor of plant. E. Smith & Sons of this place have watched it for several years and have written you in regard to it. They are business men and would not touch anything of no value.

Yours, etc.,

C. E. HUNN.

Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experimental Station.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 6, 1895.

LEWIS ROESCH: Dear Sir—I find that the Chautauqua fruited last year and was by far superior to anything we have. It is very prolific, of good size, was not bothered with the mildew, and very hardy. Very sincerely,

F. W. RANE,
Horticulturist.

Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14, 1894.

LEWIS ROESCH: Dear Sir—The Chautauqua gooseberry fruited with us this year, and we consider it a promising variety. The berries are very large and smooth, and of a pale yellow color. Quality is excellent. The plant is a vigorous grower, and though not sprayed, yet was free from mildew this season.

Yours truly,

W. E. BRITTON,
Horticulturist.

Shrewd and Enterprising Business Men Watching the Chautauqua.

The Chase Nurseries,
GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1893.

Dear Sir—We notice you have rather a fine gooseberry at the Experimental Station. Are

you prepared to offer it either by the hundred, thousand, or the entire stock out and out? We would like to hear from you on the subject.

Yours truly,

R. G. CHASE & Co.

E. Smith & Sons, Fruit Growers and Nurserymen, GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 14, '92.

Sir—Would like to ascertain what disposition you made of your seedling gooseberry (Chautauqua) that you sent to the Agricultural Experiment Station here for testing. Would you care to dispose of a limited amount of plants for our own cultivation? Awaiting your reply we remain.

Yours truly,

E. SMITH & SONS.

Chautauqua Giving Excellent Satisfaction.

ADEL, Ia., Jan. 14, 1896.

LEWIS ROESCH: Dear Sir—I have been watching the Chautauqua for some time, and hesitated to take hold of it on account of its probable susceptibility to mildew, but reports the past season go to show that it is giving excellent satisfaction.

Yours truly,

M. J. GRAHAM.

Chautauqua Does Remarkably Well.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 8, 1896.

MR. ROESCH—The Chautauqua gooseberry does remarkably well on my ground. Large, of the best quality and a great bearer.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL D. HERR.

451,000 plants of the Chautauqua were sold before they were advertised, solely on the strength of what the parties had themselves seen of them.

Downing—The largest of the American varieties. Whitish green, and of good quality; the bush is a strong, stout, upright grower, and quite prolific and healthy.

Houghton—Pale red, medium sized berries, of good quality. A vigorous but slender grower, healthy and very productive.

Industry—Very large, dark red and of a rich, pleasant flavor, but not of robust constitution.

Smith's Improved—Large, yellow; skin thin. Of best quality and unsurpassed for table use and cooking. A good grower and free from mildew.

RASPBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

For garden culture, raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way, and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and strawberries across the garden will be very convenient to attend to and would be a perpetual source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

For field culture, plant in rows six or seven feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row, and set two to five inches deep, according to the nature of the soil. In the fall or spring following, trim the canes back to within one or two feet of the crown, according to the growth they have made. About in June, when the young canes have made a growth of from one and a half to two feet high, pinch off the tip ends to make them throw out laterals. This makes them stocky and able to resist high winds. After fruiting, remove all the old wood, as the new canes need all the room, and should have all the strength the root is able to furnish.

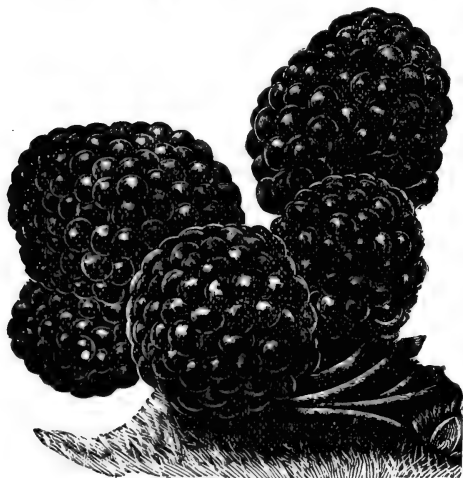
Red raspberries usually produce many more canes than are desirable for fruiting purposes; only four or five of them should be left to grow in a hill, and the rest hoed off as soon as they appear, the same as weeds.

Yield—A bush is able to bear several quarts, but about two thousand quarts per acre is a fair average yield under ordinary field culture.

Black Raspberries.

Columbian—New, Purple or dark red. Similar to Schaeffer's Colossal, but much larger in both bush and berry, and more prolific. Bushes 10 to 16 feet high are said to have been grown, averaging five quarts per bush, by the acre. An excellent shipper, and the best for canning and drying. The bush propagates from the tip. Late.

Conrath—Prof. Taft, of the Michigan State Agricultural Experiment Station says of the Conrath: "As compared with Gregg, I would say they are two weeks earlier, harder, less subject to disease and fully equal to that variety, when at its best, in productiveness and quality of fruit." Particularly valuable for evaporating.



CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland—New. The largest black raspberry known, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter—Good and firm as the Gregg but the bush is harder: having successfully withstood 16° below zero—A strong vigorous grower and wonderfully productive. Originated by David Miller of Pennsylvania.

Eureka—Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio State Experimental Station says of this variety: "An acre of Eureka will produce as much as an acre each of Gregg and Palmer's." It ripens with Palmer, equals Gregg in firmness and size, of superior quality, and always secures the top price in market.

Gault—A new everbearing variety of great promise. It is well known that most varieties of black caps bear more or less fruit on the new canes during the summer, depending on the weather and soil. The everbearing ones have this peculiarity better developed. The Gault is said to bear as large a main crop as the Gregg on the canes of the previous season, and after that, large clusters on the new canes, until stopped by frost. The berries are of a beautiful jet-black color, large as the Gregg, and of excellent quality.

Gregg—Very large and late. Bush a strong upright grower, productive and very desirable for market and home use.

Kansas—New. Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best black cap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome and of best quality. Very vigorous and productive.

Ohio—Very productive and firm. Season medium to late. Bush strong grower and hardy. Very valuable for shipping and drying.

Palmer—Ripens its whole crop early. A very vigorous, healthy grower, of iron-clad hardness and very prolific. Its berries are large for one so early, sweet and rich. However, there is complaint that it does not do uniformly well in all soils and situations.

Schaeffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and size of berry. A good shipper, excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Dark red and of fine quality. The bush does not sucker but roots from the tips only. Very productive.

Souhegan—Early, hardy and productive. Sweet and of fine quality. Not very firm.

Red Raspberries.

Golden Queen—New. Similar to the Cuthbert (of which it is a seedling), except in color, which is what its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.

Cuthbert—The best late red raspberry for home use and market. Fruit bright red and very large, bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Very valuable.

Loudon—New. Similar to Cuthbert, but larger, firmer and much more productive. E. S. Carmen, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, than whom there is no better authority in the United States, says: "The Loudon is the best hardy late red raspberry we have ever tried, ripening with the Cuthbert; average larger. Very firm, continuing later, and among the heaviest yielders I have tried."

Marlboro—A new variety that has come to stay. A very large bright red berry, ripening with the earliest, firm and of good quality. Very hardy, and a great grower and bearer.

Miller—New. A vigorous, healthy grower, hardy and very productive. Its berries are bright red, large for so early a berry, and hold their own pretty well to the end of the season. It has a fine rich flavor, and does not crumble. It commences to ripen with the earliest and proves to be one of the very best and most profitable market berries.



LOUDON.

Strawberry-Raspberry—One of the many novelties from Japan. Very pretty in foliage, while its berries are large and of a beautiful crimson color. Quite ornamental. In quality, however, it is poor and tasteless, while its great suckering tendency spoils it for ornament even.

BLACKBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

The time has been when a crop of blackberries was a very uncertain quantity north of Pennsylvania. But since the recent introductions of hardy and improved varieties, fine large fruit may be grown in most any part of the country with a reasonable degree of certainty. The culture of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry, except as it is a stronger bush it needs a little more room and longer trimming.

Average yield about one hundred bushels per acre, or two to three quarts to the bush.

Ancient Briton—New. This variety was brought from England a few years ago and unostentatiously and by merit alone has it worked itself into the esteem of both growers and consumers. It is very hardy, vigorous, healthy, and exceedingly productive of the very largest berries. Late.

El Dorado—New. A chance seedling found in Ohio some thirteen years ago, which, in all that time, never failed to produce a full crop, except once, when a late May frost killed all blackberry blossoms. It is described as being extremely hardy, very productive, healthy and a strong grower. Fruit of good size and extra fine quality.

Erle—New. Originated on the shore of Lake Erie and is of ironclad hardiness, having endured 25 degrees below zero unprotected and unharmed. Superior in size and productiveness; of strong growth and free from rust and other diseases, second only to Early Harvest in earliness, of uniform size and shape, firm and of excellent quality.

Kittatiny—A rank grower and productive, nearly hardy here. Berries large and good.

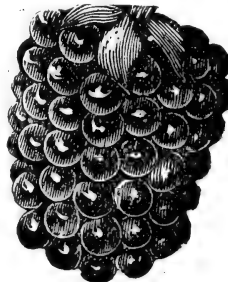
Logan, or Raspberry-Blackberry—This is quite an interesting novelty. It appears to be a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry. Its fruit is large, firm, dark red, like a blackberry in shape, and in flavor a combination of both. It ripens with the early raspberry. The bush is strong and vigorous, healthy, and so far has proved hardy. Its canes are free of thorns, but covered with a downy fuzz. Well worthy of trial everywhere.

Lucretia Dewberry—The dewberry is a running or trailing blackberry, and may be left to

sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. They propagate from the tips like black raspberries and never sucker. Prune severely. The Lucretia is new and the best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large and wonderfully productive and of the very best quality.

Rathbun—This new blackberry originated within twelve miles of this place. Similar to Wilson's Early in many respects, but much harder, sweeter and without its hard, sour core. However, it is as large and fine in appearance as Wilson's Early, as early and productive, and like it, does not sucker freely, but roots from the tip of its canes like the black raspberry. Very valuable for both the amateur and marketman.

Snyder—Very popular on account of its great hardiness and productiveness. Berries are of medium size, sweet and good. Reliable.



RATHBUN.

Stone's Hardy—The hardest of the well tried varieties. Equal in size, quality and productiveness to the Snyder, but later.

Taylor's Prolific—Medium to large, tender, sweet; a strong grower, productive, and quite hardy.

Wachusett's Thornless—A medium-sized berry of the best quality. The bush is quite hardy, productive and nearly thornless. Very desirable.

Wilson's Early—This is the great market berry of New Jersey. Fruit is very large and

early. Bush tender, and needs protection at the North.

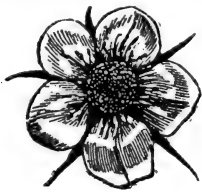
Wilson, Jr.—A seedling of, and a great improvement over Wilson's Early. Larger, earlier, harder, and much more productive. Not subject to rust.

STRAWBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

For home use, strawberries may be planted in rows some three feet apart and one foot in the row. But much larger and more fruit can be grown by closer planting, say one by one and a half feet, cutting off the runners as fast as they grow. In field culture they are usually planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row and runners left to grow. Planted so, most of the cultivation may be done with horse labor. It is very essential that they be kept free of weeds all through the season. It is well to mulch them early in the winter for protection against severe and sudden changes of weather, and to keep them from heaving out. Coarse horse manure is first-rate for this purpose, but in want of it, potato tops, corn stalks, evergreen boughs, or other litter having no weed seeds in, will do. Coarse material has to be removed in the spring, while the finer parts of horse manure may be left to fertilize and keep the ground damp, which is quite an advantage in dry weather. We cannot recommend summer planting in the North, as the plants are then very young, tender and expensive, and the weather unfavorable. Whatever the heat and dry weather does not destroy, a severe winter is sure to. Early spring is a far better time. In the South, where winters are mild, late fall and winter is no doubt the best time to plant. Varieties marked P have imperfect blossoms and to produce well should have every third or fourth row of some variety, not so marked, planted between them, then they are even more productive than those having perfect blossoms.

Yield—A fair average crop, under ordinary field culture is about 100 to 150 bushels per acre, but much more than this has been grown, even as much as a quart per plant.

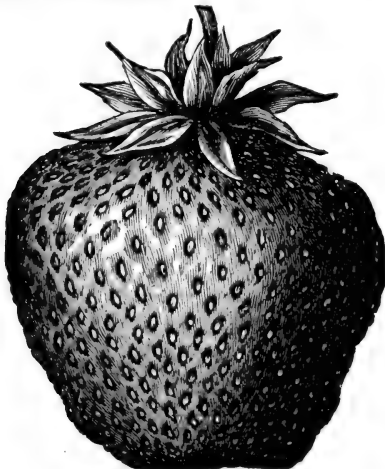


PERFECT BLOSSOM.

Brandywine—This variety has been well tested in different parts of the country and has never failed. The plant is large, hardy, healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer. Berries large, regular, conical in form, firm, and of excellent quality.

Late, popular wherever known for market as well as home use.

Bubach's No. 5, P—New. This is one of the very best varieties for home use or nearby market. The plant is very large, dark green. Very hardy, robust and productive. Fruit of the largest size and uniform. Early; continues a long time in bearing.



MARSHALL.

Clyde—Originated in Kansas. One of the most prolific strawberries in existence. They literally cover the ground with a mass of large berries of a light scarlet color and regular even shape; and they hold their size pretty well to the end of the season. The Clyde is a strong grower, and has large healthy foliage.

Crescent Seedling, P—One of the rankest growers, and a great bearer of medium to large sized, nice looking berries. Fair quality but soft.

Cumberland Triumph—For home use and near market this is one of the best. Very large size, even, regular shape and very attractive. A strong grower and productive.

Enhance—One of the very best market varieties. Exceedingly vigorous, healthy and productive. Very firm and of a bright crimson color. Large and uniform in size. One of the best for fertilizing pistillate varieties.

Glen Mary, P—One of the largest berries on the list. Of bright crimson color and fine flavor, always bringing the highest price in the market. The plant is very strong, healthy and prolific. As desirable for the marketman as the amateur. Mid-season.



IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

Gandy—The best late berry. A robust grower, healthy and hardy. The fruit is very large, firm and of a bright crimson color.

Haverland—A cross between Crescent and Sharpless. The fruit is of large, uniform shape, beautiful color and excellent flavor. Plants are large, robust, healthy, and ripen the fruit up early.

Jessie—This is not the largest strawberry we have ever seen, nor the prettiest, firmest most productive nor best grower, but it combines all these good qualities in a high degree and is very desirable for both field and garden.

Marshall—New. One of the earliest. Plant very strong and vigorous. Berries of the largest size and very uniform in shape. Dark crimson and of a most delicious flavor. Very fine.

Michael's Early—Resembles Crescent in vigor, health and fruit, but is much earlier.

Nick Ohmer—New. Fruit of the largest size. A giant among strawberries. Dark glossy red, fine and of excellent flavor. The plant is very large and stocky, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Parker Earle—This is a very strong, robust grower, producing large stocky plants (but not many) with large, bright, healthy foliage. Enormously productive. The berries are large, long, regular and uniform; crimson and moderately firm. Remarkable for its ability to withstand heat and drought.

Sharpless—Very popular. Berries of immense size of cockscomb shape. Good quality and moderately firm, a strong grower and pro-

ductive. To do its best it should be planted on strong ground and kept in hills.

Splendid—Probably the best general purpose strawberry before the public today. A strong healthy grower, prolific as Warfield, nearly as large as Bubach, perfect flowering, uniform in size and shape. Very firm, brilliant color, and one of the best in quality.

Warfield, P—New. The best market and shipping berry. A rank, hardy grower; more productive and larger than Crescent, of a dark red, glossy color and equally as firm as Wilson. Season medium.

Wm. Belt—New. Its originator says that he has frequently grown berries of this variety of which twelve would fill a quart. In shape they are rather long and conical. Bright red all over, glossy, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. Quality good. Promising.

Wilson's Albany—This old variety occupies same place among strawberries that the Concord does among grapes. Its great firmness makes it especially popular with shippers.

Asparagus.

See Price List on Page 29.

The culture of this early and delicious vegetable is usually very profitable. It comes early in the season when there is little else to market and the proceeds are very acceptable. It is a rank feeder and must be manured very highly. Plow or spade the ground at least a foot deep, work in and mix with the soil thoroughly plenty of rich, well-rotted manure. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart in the row. But for home use they may be planted one and one-half feet apart each way and some three inches deep. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and spread on a good coat of rich manure every fall.

Columbian Mammoth White—New. Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.

Conover's Colossal—Large, a strong grower, productive and of fine quality

Palmetto—Earlier, larger and more productive than the Conover's Colossal.

Barr's Mammoth—Earliest of all, otherwise the equal of Conover's.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

See Price List on Page 29.

The first thing in spring to furnish material for pie and sauce. Also very desirable for canning and should be in every garden. Plant three or four feet apart and make the soil rich. The richer the soil the earlier, larger and better the stalks will be.

Myatt's Linnæus—Early and good.

Victoria—The largest and best.

PEARS.

See Price List on Page 29.

Pear trees budded onto pear roots are known as Standards. Dwarf pears are budded onto quince roots. Dwarfs come earlier into bearing, usually within two years after planting, but they do not last as long as Standards, unless planted deep so that the point of union between the pear and quince gets several inches under ground, in which case the pear stock will strike roots also, and thus eventually become a Standard. Dwarf pears require more culture, fertilizing and pruning than Standards, but are equally as prolific if, indeed, not more so. All varieties are not equally well adapted for dwarfs, and we offer trees of only such as are. Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne are most successful on the quince.

Pears are much superior in quality if ripened in the house. Pick them about ten days before they would get ripe on the tree. Winter pears should be left hanging on the trees as long as safe, then pick and store like apples.

Plant Standards about 18 to 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet. We can furnish Standard trees of all varieties named, but Dwarfs of only such as have the letter "D" affixed to name.

Summer.



Photo-engraving of our Standard Pear Trees reduced to 1-27th natural length and caliper.

1 represents a 6 to 8 foot tree, 1 to 1 1/4 inch caliper
 2 " 5 to 7 " " 3/4 to 1 " "
 3 " 4 to 5 " " 5/8 to 3/4 " "

Tyson, D—Medium size, yellow and russet; melting, sweet and juicy; vigorous. August.

Wilder—New; the earliest pear and of high quality; medium size; keeps and carries well; very vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

Autumn.

Bartlett-Seckel—A cross between the two varieties whose names it bears. In it are combined the best qualities of each. Good size, high quality, and beautiful color. September and October.

Duchess d'Angouleme, D—Very large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich and of fine flavor,

Bartlett, D—Large, yellow; high flavored, juicy, buttery and rich; a vigorous grower and heavy bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite D—Much like Bartlett, of which it is a seedling, but larger and a little earlier; very vigorous. August.

Koonce—New. Tested for several years and found robust, hardy, healthy, and very productive. It ripens with the earliest and for so early a variety is quite large. Handsome, quality good. Very profitable. July.

Lawson or Comet D—The largest early pear and exceedingly handsome, though not of high quality; a good shipper and very profitable. August.

Osband's Summer, D—Medium size, yellow with red cheek; mild and pleasant; of fine flavor and productive. August.

though rather coarse grained; very popular and profitable. October.

Flemish Beauty D—Large and beautiful, yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet and good; a great bearer; reliable. September and October.

Carber—New. A Japan Hybrid like the Kieffer, but earlier, larger and of much better quality, blight free, hardy. A rampant grower and immensely productive. One of the very best for preserving.

Howell—Large, light yellow with red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet and melting; an early and profuse bearer. September and October.

Idaho—New; very large, nearly round; yellow with brownish red on sunny side; quality best; very hardy, vigorous and prolific. September and October.

Kieffer, D—Large, rich golden with red cheek; very vigorous, healthy and hardy; an early and regular bearer; the best for canning; very profitable. October and November.

Louise Bonne, D—Large, greenish yellow with red cheek; fine quality; a vigorous grower and great bearer. September and October.

Seckel, D—Small, yellowish brown and of the highest flavor and quality; tree a good grower and productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large; russet red; of best quality; productive. October.

Vermont Beauty—New. A strong, vigorous grower, and very hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit of medium size, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; fine grained, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. A beauty in appearance and of the highest quality.

Winter.

Anjou, D—Very large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous flavor; very vigorous and productive; one of the best and most desirable. November and December.

Clairgeau, D—A very large and handsome market variety; juicy and vinous; bears early and abundantly; profitable. November and December.

Easter—Large, yellow with brown dots; quality good; one of the best winter pears. December to February.

Lawrence, D—Medium to large, yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

Lincoln Coreless—New. A very large late winter pear, peculiar for the poor development of its core, which makes it practically core and seedless. High color and beauty are also claimed for it. Juicy, sweet and aromatic. December to March.

Mount Vernon, D—Medium, light russet; juicy and aromatic; early bearer. November and December.

PLUMS.

See Price List on Page 30.

Plums do best on strong, rich soil, containing considerable clay, or at least a clay sub-soil. If soil is light, plant trees budded on peach roots, and deep, to avoid the borer. The most successful plum growers cultivate thoroughly, fertilize and prune annually, and are ever on the watch for the black knot, which is promptly cut off and burned. The curculio is shaken off daily into sheets and destroyed (for four weeks from the time the blossoms fall), or else the trees are treated to two or three applications of a very weak solution of Paris green by means of a force pump. The plum is particularly impatient of neglect, but is all the more liberal to the careful and painstaking cultivator. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

Oriental Plums.

This class of plums have been introduced from Japan within a few years, and are remarkable for their great vigor, hardiness, productiveness, early bearing, freedom from black knot, and their curculio resisting ability. They are free from worms, although the curculio may have left his trade-mark all over them. The fruit is large, sweet and of excellent flavor and aroma. Pit small. Flesh thick, firm, and skin tough, making them good shippers. Very popular wherever tested.

Abundance (Botan)—Very large and early; of a beautiful, bright cherry color. One of the finest and handsomest growers. Very hardy. An early and abundant bearer. Middle of Aug.

aromatic flavor. One of the best and most profitable. Late August.

Red June—(Red Negate)—A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree and very prolific. Fruit medium to large, of a deep vermillion red, and very showy. Good, pleasant quality, slightly sub-acid Aug. 1st.

Satsuma—Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, purple, with small pit; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, quality very good. Late August.

Simon's (Prunus Simoni)—Brick red, of an aromatic flavor; better than any Apricot. The tree resembles the peach, and is very hardy and productive. August.

Willard—A vigorous grower, hardy and very productive. One of the best market varieties on account of its earliness, large size, and good keeping and carrying qualities. Late July.

Wickson—New. A sturdy upright grower and great bearer. Fruit remarkably large and handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom, stone small. Flesh fine grained, firm, sweet and delicious. An excellent keeper and shipper. Season late August.



Burbank—A most vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. The fruit averages, perhaps, a little larger than the Abundance, and is some two weeks later, large, clear cherry red. Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and of a fine

American Native Plums.

This class, owing to its great hardiness, is particularly useful on the western prairies and wherever the other classes prove too tender.

Marianna—A very rapid grower and remarkably productive. Light red. Medium size. Aug.

Pottawattamy—Large, yellow, vigorous, perfectly hardy; an immense bearer. Early. Aug.

Weaver—Large, purple, good quality; hardy and very prolific. Aug.

Wild Goose—Medium, red, juicy and sweet. July.

European Plums.

Bradshaw—Very large, purple, juicy, vigorous and productive. Aug.

German Prune—Medium, oval, blue. Very rich and sweet; productive, popular. Sept.

Cull—Very large, blue, sweet and pleasant, though somewhat coarse. Very robust and prolific. Sept.

Imperial Cage—Large, greenish, juicy, rich and desirable. Very vigorous and productive. Aug.

Lombard—Medium, dull brick color, sweet and good. A great bearer and valuable market variety. Aug.

Moore's Arctic—Said to be the hardest plum known. Medium blue, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very prolific. Sept.

Niagara—Equal to Bradshaw in every respect except much more productive. Aug.

Pond's Seedling—Very large and showy, violet red; flesh rather coarse. Very prolific. Sept.

Reine Claude—Very large, greenish, good; productive. Sept.

Red Egg—Large, red, sub-acid; firm and prolific. Sept.

Shippers' Pride—Large, purple, very showy. A free grower; very productive and excellent shipper. Profitable. Sept.

Shropshire Damson—Medium, dark purple. The best of the Damsons. Esteemed for preserving. Curculio proof. Oct.

Washington—Very large, green, sweet and good. Very robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best. Aug.

Yellow Egg—Large, egg shaped. Excellent for cooking. Good and productive. Aug.

CHERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

The Heart and Bigarreau cherries are sweet, of larger and more robust growth than Dukes and Morrellos. Plant them eighteen feet apart each way. Plant Dukes and Morrellos fifteen feet apart. Their growth is slower but much harder; fruit sour. A dry soil is very essential for cherries.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

Black Tartarian—Very large, juicy, rich and productive; one of the best. End of June.

Gov. Wood—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. End of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow and red; firm and sweet; profitable. July 1st.

Windsor—New, large, liver colored; very firm and good; a very late and valuable variety. End of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy and very good. End of June.

Dukes and Morrellos.

Dyehouse—New; much like early Richmond, but a week earlier. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, red; quite acid; hardy, healthy, very early and productive;

the most popular sour cherry. June.

English Morrello—Large, very dark red; sub-acid, rich and good. End of July.

Louis Phillip—Medium; rich purplish red; mild sub-acid. July.

May Duke—Large, dark red; rich, juicy and excellent; popular and reliable. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large, light red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best. End of June.

Ostheim—New Russian; large, dark purplish red; tender, juicy and pleasant; exceedingly hardy; very vigorous and productive.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive, dark purple; quality excellent. July.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf—An improved variety of the Western Sand Cherry. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Grows about four to five feet high. Fine as an ornamental shrub as well as useful.

APRICOTS.

See Price List on Page 30.

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It requires the same kind of soil and treatment as the peach. It is, however, a favorite of the curculio, which must be kept in check as recommended for plums. The Russian varieties (those marked with an "R") are much harder than the others and peaches, and often succeed where these fail. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Alexander, R—Large, oblong, yellow and red; sweet and delicious. An immense bearer. One of the best. Early July.

Alexis, R—Very large, yellow, with red cheek. Slightly acid, but rich. A rapid grower and free bearer. Middle July.

Catherine, R—Vigorous and productive, medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid. End July.

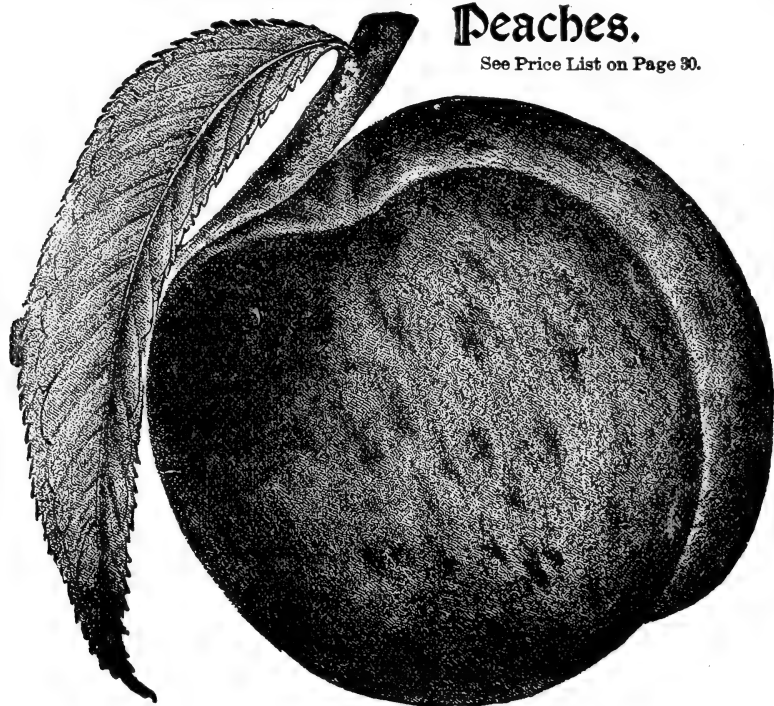
Gibb, R—The earliest. Medium size, yellow; fine quality and productive. End of June.

Harris—New. The largest, hardest and best apricot known. Has been largely grown in New York state with good success. Prolific and profitable. July 20th.

J. L. Budd, R—Large, white and red; juicy, sweet and extra fine. The best late variety. Vigorous and prolific. Aug.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Orange with red cheek. Of a rich flavor and very productive. Aug.

Nicholas, R—Medium large, white, sweet and melting. Very handsome and valuable. July



Peaches.

See Price List on Page 30.

FITZGERALD.

Peaches succeed best on a warm soil. Keep ground well cultivated and fertilize mostly with wood ashes, lime, etc. Barnyard and other nitrogenous fertilizers produce too rank and soft a growth, thus making them tender. Trim the new growth back annually $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and part entirely if too dense, before sap starts in spring. Keep out the borer by wrapping the trunk with tarred paper extending some four inches under and as much above the surface of ground. Disease and early death is caused mainly by the borer and starvation. Plant 15 feet apart each way. The white fleshed varieties are marked by affixing the letter "W" to name.

Alexander, W—Medium, greenish white with red cheek, juicy and sweet. Semi-cling. Aug. 1st.

Beers Smock—Large, yellow with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. Oct.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size, yellow and red, firm; a strong grower and heavy bearer. Free. Sept.

Champion—An extra early white peach of ironclad hardiness. For a very early peach it is also remarkable for its size and quality, many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. Aug. 15.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early Sept.

Crawford's Late—Similar to Early Crawford but later and not quite as productive. Free. End Sept.

Crosby—The constant and abundant bearing, often when all others failed, has brought this variety into public favor. It is the hardiest peach known. The tree grows low and spread-

ing. Fruit is of medium size, bright orange yellow splashed with carmine. Very popular. Free. Sept. 15.

Early Rivers, W—Large, creamy white with pink cheek, juicy, sweet and of very rich flavor. Early Aug.

Elberta—Introduced several years ago, but it is still gaining in popularity. It is hardy, a sure bearer, and very prolific. Fruit large yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. Generally successful market peach North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free.

Foster—Much like Early Crawford, but larger and not as prolific. Free. Early Sept.

Globe—New. An improved late Crawford; larger and much more productive; one of the best. Free. Oct. 1st.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; very hardy and a great bearer. Free. End Sept.

Mountain Rose, W—Large, white and carmine, of excellent quality and very reliable. Aug.

Old Mixon Free, W.—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality; very hardy and prolific reliable. Middle Sept.

Old Mixon Cling, W.—Large, pale yellow and crimson; rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. End Sept.

Sneed, W.—New. The earliest peach known. Ripens some 8 or 10 days before Alexander. Medium, white and blush, quality excellent. Productive and profitable.

Triumph—New. A yellow-fleshed peach, ripening with Alexander. Tree is very vigorous, prolific, and in great demand. Fruit of good size, yellow and crimson. Semi-cling.

Wager—One of the hardiest, reliable and productive peaches; quality excellent; large, yellow and red. Free. End Aug.

Wonderful—New; a very large peach of a rich golden yellow and carmine color; best quality; very vigorous and productive. Free. Middle Oct.

APPLES.

See Price List on Page 30.

Plant apple trees 30 to 40 feet apart each way. Russian varieties are marked by affixing an "R" to name. Dwarf apple trees we can furnish only of such varieties as have a "D" after the name.

Summer.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, mild and excellent; productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, tender and very sweet. Aug.

Red Astrachan, D.—Large and handsome, crimson rather acid; a good grower and very hardy. Aug.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy; a moderate grower; productive; profitable. Aug.

Tetofski, R. D.—Medium size, yellow, striped red; juicy, sprightly and very attractive. July and Aug.

Yellow Transparent, R.—New, medium, pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly; a good early bearer. Aug.

Autumn.

Alexander, R.—Very large and handsome, crimson; sub-acid, pleasant. Sept. and Oct.

Bietighelmer, D.—One of the largest and handsomest apples; sub-acid and pleasant flavor.

Duchess of Oldenburg, R. D.—Large, striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good grower, regular and free bearer. Sept.

Cravenstein—Very large, striped; tender, rich, sub-acid; profitable. Sept. and Oct.

Malden's Blush, D.—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek; fine quality and prolific. Sept. and Oct.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, yellowish russet; very rich and sweet. Oct. and Nov.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded and striped with red; juicy, tender and sub-acid; productive. Oct. to Dec.

Wolf River, R.—Large, greenish-yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, pleasant, spicy and excellent; tree vigorous and very hardy. Oct. and Nov.

Winter.

Baldwin—Large, dark red; sub-acid, good; productive and profitable. Dec. to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped; valuable late keeper. Dec. to March.

Fallwater—Very large, greenish-yellow with red cheek; good, vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Well known, productive; medium size, deep crimson; flesh white. Nov.

Gano—New; large, deep red and very attractive; tender, mild and sub-acid; a free grower and early bearer; prolific; good shipper and keeper. Feb. to May.

Crimes' Golden, R.—Large, golden yellow; best quality; very productive, hardy and vigorous. Jan. to April.

Greening, **Rhode I.**—Large, green; tender rich, sub-acid; productive; very popular. Dec. to April.

King of T. Co.—A handsome red apple of the largest size and best quality; good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.

Mann—Medium to large; yellow; juicy and pleasant; an early and free bearer. Jan. to Apl.

Northern Spy—Large, striped red; quality excellent; free grower and productive. Dec. to June.

Pewaukee—Medium, bright yellow splashed with red; sub-acid, rich and aromatic. Jan. to May.

Rambo—Medium, yellow striped with red; productive. Nov.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp and good; productive. Jan. to June.

Salome, R.—Medium, striped red and yellow; good quality; withstands wind better than other varieties; bears early and abundantly. Feb. to Aug.

Talman Sweet—Medium, bright yellow; rich and very sweet; productive. Nov. to April.

Twenty Ounce—A very large, showy, striped apple; brisk and sub-acid; a free grower and very productive; popular.

Wagner—Medium, yellow shaded with crimson; flesh firm and of good quality; an early and abundant bearer.

Walbridge, R.—Medium size, handsome, striped; quality good; productive; a good grower and one of the hardiest. March to June.

Wealthy, R.—Medium to large, dark red; sub-acid; a free grower, productive and extra hardy. Dec. to Feb.

CRAB APPLES.

Gen. Crant—Large and very rich dark red; mild and sub-acid; excellent for dessert; tree a vigorous and upright grower; one of the best. Oct.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular. Oct. to Jan.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; very handsome; a remarkable grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Whitney's No. 20—One of the largest; green splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; a great bearer. Aug. and Sept.

QUINGES.

See Price List on Page 29.

This tree succeeds best in a deep, strong alluvial soil, though some of the strong-growing varieties do well in any good soil. Cultivate, fertilize and prune freely. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.

Angiers—A vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Quality second-class. Oct.

Champion—Larger than Orange, equally as good; more vigorous and productive, but later. Nov. 1st.

Meeches Prolific—A very early and regular bearer; wonderfully productive; fruit large,

handsome and of fine quality; one of the best. Oct.

Orange—Well known and popular; sometimes called the Apple Quince. Oct.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange; larger, earlier and better; tree very vigorous and productive. Oct.

NECTARINES.

See Price List on Page 30.

This fruit seems to be a sport of the peach. The only difference consists in its being smooth skinned like a plum. Treat it like the peach.

Boston—Is one of the best; large, bright yellow with red cheek; sweet and pleasant. Sept.

NUTS.

See Price List on Page 30.

Heretofore the culture of nuts has been entirely neglected in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, the supply coming from the forest and importations from Europe. There is, however, no reason why this country should not produce enough to largely export instead of importing them. Aside from the value of the nuts, the timber of some varieties, as Walnuts and Hickories, is very valuable and becoming more so every year. A word to the wise, etc.

Almond, Hard Shell—Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Very beautiful when in bloom.

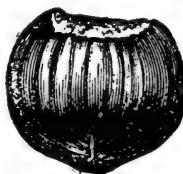
Almond, Soft Shell—Not as hardy as the hard shelled, otherwise preferable.

Chestnut, American—Our native variety. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

Chestnut, Japan—A dwarfish tree, bearing very young. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive. The nuts are several times the size of the American and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut, Spanish or Maroon—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.

Filbert, English—A shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, succeeding on almost



ENGLISH FILBERT.

all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Larger and better than the native American variety. One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow.

Hickory, Shell Bark—The best flavored nut. Also a fine shade and valuable timber tree.

Hickory, Pecan—The shell of this variety is much thinner than the Shell Bark, the kernel larger and equally sweet. Found native in the Southern States only, from which fact they were supposed to be tender. Now they are claimed to be hardy at the North also.

Walnut, Black—A lofty, rapid growing native tree. Valuable both for its nuts and timber, which latter is very durable and largely used in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware.

Walnut, English or Madeira—This is the large, thin shelled English Walnuts of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike the native walnuts, the

nut drops from its shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York city.

Walnut, White or Butternut—A handsome native tree, valuable for shade and timber as well as its nuts.

FIGS.

See Price List on Page 30.

The fig requires protection over winter in the Northern States, which may be given by bending it down and covering it with soil on the approach of severe weather; or the bush may be tied together closely, a loose-fitting box put over it and filled in with sawdust; or else they may be planted in tubs and wintered in cellar. They are well worth a little trouble in the way of protection. Plant in warm, dry ground some six to ten feet apart.

Brown Turkey—Brownish purple, large and rich.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small but very sweet.

JUNEBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 30.



JUNEBERRY.

The dwarf juneberry resembles the swamp huckleberry or whortleberry in appearance and quality, but is an entirely different plant. The bush is of the size of the currant, of easiest culture, ironclad hardiness, and exceedingly prolific. Very beautiful when covered with its bloom of snowy whiteness. The fruit grows in clusters like currants, of bluish-black color. In flavor mild, rich and sub-acid. Excellent as a dessert fruit or canned.

Success—Is the best variety.

MULBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 30.

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, black, handsome, sweet and rich; a rapid grower, and productive. Also a fine shade tree.

New American—Good as Downing's Ever-bearing in every respect, but a much hardier tree. Fruit large, black, sweet and rich. Very vigorous and productive. Ripening from middle of June to middle of Sept.

Russian—A very hardy and rapid-growing timber tree. Leaves are used for feeding silk worms. Fruit sweet and good but small.

WHORTLE, or HUCKLEBERRIES.

Large Blue—Also sometimes called Blueberry, is a well-known wild berry growing anywhere from ten inches to several feet high, as

to species. Ours is a dwarf variety noted for its fine large fruit. The plants have been grown in the nursery one season and are well rooted.

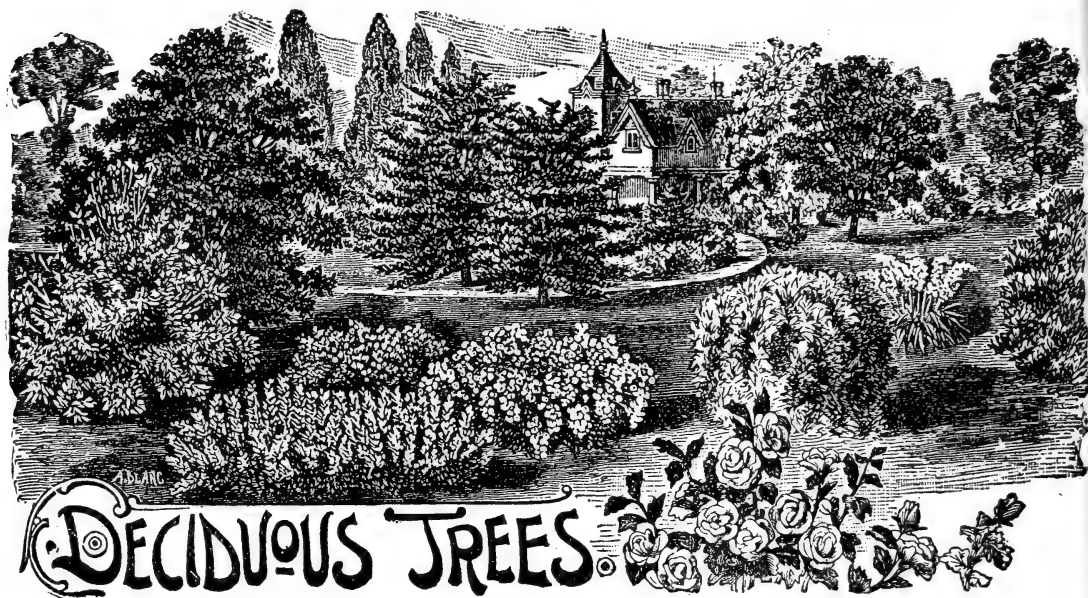
Evergreens in Good Condition and Very Nice.

BELVIDERE, ILLS., APRIL 30, 1900.

MR. LEWIS ROESCH, Dear Sir:—The evergreens you sent me arrived in good condition and are very nice. I have always had first class stuff from you, better than from anybody else.

Yours Very Truly

B. E.



DECIDUOUS TREES.

Few people are aware of the commercial value of ornamental trees, vines and shrubs judiciously planted around our homes. Really, there is nothing else which, for the amount invested, will produce such grand and valuable results. But because the effect is not immediate many hesitate, delay, and even neglect planting, when it would be wisdom to attend to it the first thing.

Plant shade trees along the highway. Maples, Linden, Elm, Horse Chestnut, Catalpa and Mountain Ash are all suitable. In the country Winter Apples or Sweet Cherry trees will also do splendidly. If your buildings are exposed to high winds, plant a row or two of Norway Spruce or Austrian Pine on the windward side of them, far enough off to have a roomy yard. It will save you much fuel in winter, to say nothing of the comfort to yourself and domestic animals. Don't make a checker-board of your yard or lawn by planting trees and shrubs in regular rows. Mass them in groups or clumps around the edges in such a way as to show them off to best advantage. A Cut Leaf Weeping Birch is always graceful and conspicuous, but especially so against a background of Evergreens or a dark-colored building. So are bright flowering shrubs and border plants. Plant shrubs that bloom at different seasons, so as to always have some in flower. A group consisting of shrubs of contrasting colors blooming at the same time and trimmed into a dense clump of oval form cannot fail to please the eye of every beholder. One of the most graceful and effective clumps we ever saw consisted simply of a few smoke trees allowed to branch from the ground up, and trimmed so as to form one mass sixteen feet in diameter, standing in full bloom in the middle of a smoothly shaven lawn. Even so simple a thing as a climbing rose, let to grow at its own sweet will, without support, the long brambles drooping down on every side, when in bloom presents a veritable fountain of loveliness. A little taste and effort with a few dollars worth of trees and plants is all that is necessary to make your home appear 50 per cent. richer and brighter. We do not attempt to give but a short description of what we deem the best. For a full list of ornamental trees, etc., we refer you to Price List.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

See Price List on Page 30.

Beech, Rivers Purple-leaved—Very handsome. Foliage crimson in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in season. For grouping on the lawn with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, but is equally as desirable as a single specimen.

Beech, Fern-leaved—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage.

Birch, Pyramidal—Silvery-white bark with fine pyramidal habit.

Catalpa, Teas Japan—An exceedingly rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage and spikes of large, handsome white flowers, similar to the Horse Chestnut. Fragrant, entirely hardy.

Cornus, White Flowering Dogwood—A small, native tree producing white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, early in spring before the leaves begin to appear. Very showy.

Cornus, Red Flowering Dogwood—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep rosy pink color.

Elm, Amer. White—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our forests. One of the grandest park or street trees.

Eunonymus (Strawberry Tree)—A small tree of great beauty, bearing a dense mass of brilliant rose colored berries which last into midwinter. Entirely hardy.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering—A well known tree of symmetrical form, dense habit, dark green foliage, producing large spikes of white flowers abundantly, early in spring.

Horse Chestnut, Double White—Similar to above except having double flowers.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering—Very showy, blooms later than the white varieties and does not grow quite as fast.

Laburnum Communis—A small tree with smooth, shining leaves and long drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental.

Larch—A needle bearing deciduous tree, of rapid, symmetrical and pyramidal growth. The smaller and younger branches droop down. Handsome, perfectly hardy and thrives most anywhere.

Linden, American—(Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful, native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, rich in honey.

Linden, Silver-leaved—A handsome, vigorous growing tree with large leaves, whitish on under side, which produce a beautiful appearance when stirred by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia, Acuminata—(Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful native tree with rich large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Magnolia, Soulangiana—Flowers white and purple. One of the finest and handsomest.

Magnolia Speciosa—Flowers a little smaller, lighter and full a week later than Soulangiana.

Maple, Norway—A distinct, foreign variety with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green color. The most desirable for street, park or lawn.

Maple, Schwedlerii—A purple-leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are of a very bright crimson color, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable.

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. A rapid grower; shoots, slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into the winter. Very beautiful.

Poplar, Carolina—Of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with large glossy leaves. One of the best.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known and remarkable for its erect, spire-like form.

Salisburya—(Maiden Hair Tree)—A singular cane-bearing, deciduous tree with peculiar leaves. Beautiful.

Thorn—(Hawthorn)—A small tree of somewhat irregular growth. Exceedingly beautiful when in bloom during June, densely loaded with large clusters of flowers resembling double daisies. We have them in three colors, double white, double scarlet and Paul's new double or crimson.

Tulip Tree—(Whitewood)—One of the grandest of our native trees, with large glossy leaves of peculiar shape and beautiful tulip-like flowers. A large tree in full bloom is a magnificent sight indeed.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

See Price List on Page 31.

Almond—A beautiful small shrub blooming early in June; branches are literally covered with flowers of size and shape of daisies; double white and double pink.

Aithea, or Rose of Sharon—This beautiful shrub flowers late in summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large double flowers similar to the hollyhock very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Very hardy, and of easiest cultivation. White, red, purple and striped; all double.

Aithea, Variegated—Leaves bright green, broadly margined with light yellow; very showy.

Berberry, Common European—A spiny shrub, blooming in May and June, with drooping racemes of yellow flowers followed by bright orange-scarlet berries.

Berberry, Purple-Leaved—Same as the above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all summer.

Calycanthus, Sweet-Scented Shrub—An interesting shrub having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. It blooms abund-

antly in June and at intervals through the summer.

Cornus, Elegantissima, Var. (Variegated Dogwood)—One of the handsomest variegated leaved shrubs. Bark brilliant red, leaves green, broadly margined with white.

Deutzia, Gracilis—A charming variety and very hardy. An abundant bloomer of pure white flowers about Decoration Day, on which account it is very popular.

Deutzia, Crenata—Similar to the above, but flowers are double, white and tinged with rose.

Eleagnus Longipes—A handsome silvery-leaved shrub, bearing bright yellow flowers and orange-red eatable berries about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long that make a delicious sauce. Very showy and useful.

Exochordia, Grandiflora—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers profusely in May.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell—A hardy shrub, blooming freely early in spring.

Hydrangea, Grandiflora—One of the most popular of hardy shrubs. It has large, rich, abundant foliage, immense pyramidal-shaped

panicles of white flowers, changing to pink in August and continuing until frost. Fertilize well and prune severely.

Philadelphus (Syringa or Mock Orange), Golden Leaved—Dwarf and very compact. The foliage is dense and of a golden-yellow throughout the season. Hardy and useful for grouping with other foliage shrubs, especially those of a dark color.

Double Syringa—A double-flowering variety of the popular Mock Orange. Fragrant and as double as a rose. Very choice and desirable.

Privet, Californian—A very vigorous variety with large glossy leaves. Very valuable for hedges.

Prunus pissardii, Purple-Leaved Plum—Foliage of a bright purplish red, remaining so all through the season. Entirely hardy. One of the most valuable hardy foliage shrubs on the list.

Prunus triloba (Double-Flowering Plum)—Blooms much like flowering Almond, but earlier and larger, of a delicate pink color. Hardy and exceedingly handsome.

Purple Fringe (Smoke Tree)—A shrub or small tree of spreading habit, covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky hair-light flowers. Strikingly peculiar and beautiful.

Quince, Japan—An old and an esteemed shrub, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring. Makes a lovely hedge.

Snowball, or Cullder Rose—A well-known shrub, growing about eight feet high, and bearing large balls of snow-white flowers in June. Perfectly hardy.

Snowball, Japanese—Different in foliage and habit from the above, but is, if possible, even more prolific. Very fine.

Spirea—These are all low shrubs of easy culture, and blooming extends over a period of three months. Seven varieties.

Wiegelia—Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they grow older. In June and July they produce masses of superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades, from pure white to red. Very effective. Eight varieties.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

See Price List on Page 31.

Mt. Ash, European Weeping—An awkward straggling tree. Very conspicuous.

Beech Weeping—A remarkably peculiar tree. Quite vigorous, growing to the height of

30 feet or over. Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich and luxuriant foliage.

Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping

—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright grower with graceful drooping branches. Silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

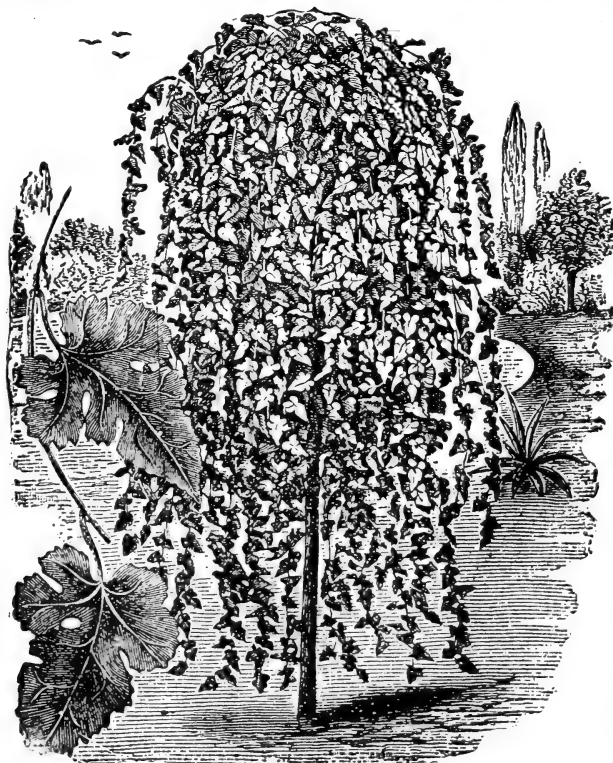
Elm, Camperdown—A vigorous weeping tree, sufficient in itself to make a good-sized arbor, roof and all.

Mulberry, Teas Weeping

—A graceful, beautiful, weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed, and of a delightfully fresh, glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy.

Willow, Kilmarnock—One of the most beautiful of the low growing, weeping varieties. Vigorous grower and quite distinct in appearance.

Willow, New American—Similar to Kilmarnock, except that its branches are very fine and slender, giving it a very airy and graceful appearance. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.



WEeping MULBERRY.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

See Price List on Page 32.

Ampelopsis Veltheil—(Japan Ivy)—One of the finest of ornamental climbers. It clings firmly to stone, brick or wood and is entirely hardy. Foliage small but rich and dense, changing in autumn to carmine and gold of exceeding brilliancy.

Clematis, Jackmanii—The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter. Rich purple, with a velvety appearance. It blooms profusely and continually from July until frost.

Clematis, Henrii—This variety has even

larger and more perfect blossoms than the Jackmanii and is white as snow, but is not quite as prolific.

Clematis, Romona—Very hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers are very large, sky blue and abundant.

Wistaria, Chinese Blue—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing large, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May.

Wistaria, Chinese White—Much like the above, except the flowers are white and last longer.

EVERGREENS.

See Price List on Page 32.

Arbor Vitæ—(American)—Well known. A rapid grower. Very desirable for hedges.

Arbor Vitæ, Siberian—Of rather slow growth, very compact and symmetrical and of a pretty dark green color. Exceedingly hardy.

Arbor Vitæ, Tom Thumb—Of dwarf habit, hardy and valuable for small grounds.

Fir, Silver (American Balsam)—A strong, symmetrical growing, pyramidal tree. Its foliage is dark green on the upper and silvery white on the under side. It is very hardy and generally successful.

Juniper, Irish—A popular variety. Very erect, forming a column of deep

green foliage. Useful in small places and for contrast.

Juniper, Virginia—The red cedar. A well-known native tree. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Pine, Austrian—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower.

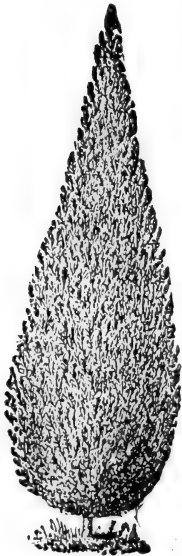
Pine, Montana or Dwarf—A low, curious, spreading specie, attaining only the size of a bush.

Pine, Scotch—A well-known, robust, rapid-growing tree of dull bluish-green foliage.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—The choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Of compact growth, symmetrical, pyramidal form with foliage of a rich steel blue color. Very hardy.

Spruce, Hemlock or Weeping—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage. A lovely lawn tree, also makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—A valuable tree either as single specimen or for grouping; also makes a fine hedge. Very popular.



IRISH JUNIPER.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

No. 45, State of New York, Department of Agriculture.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock:

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of LEWIS ROESCH, of Fredonia, County of Chautauqua, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

C. H. WIETING, Com'r of Agriculture.

Dated, Aug. 6, 1900, Albany, N. Y.

ROSES.

See Price List on Page 32.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

The following are all hardy, and yet a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable. They all bloom profusely in June and more or less through the summer. Fertilize and prune freely.

Alfred Colomb—Very large and full. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. A free grower.

Annie de Diesbach—Very large, brilliant crimson; fragrant, vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large and very double; color rich, dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon. Very fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, large and full. Vigorous.

Cocquette Des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Cocquette Des Blanches—Pure white, of medium size, but full and very pretty. A free grower.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson, large and showy. A free grower and bloomer.

Gen. Washington—Large, flat, brilliant rosy crimson; prolific. A moderate grower.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full, very fragrant. Free grower.

La France—Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose; large and full. A constant bloomer. The sweetest of all. Free grower.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright crimson, large, full and fragrant. Moderate grower.

Madam Masson—Large and double, redish crimson. A constant bloomer.

Mad. Plantier—Pure white, large and very double. A free bloomer and grower.

Magna Charta—Pink and carmine; very large and full; a profuse bloomer. Fragrant. Free grower.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers. Vigorous.

Margaret Dickson—New. Perfectly hardy and very vigorous. A free summer and autumn bloomer. Flowers white with pale flesh center, of a waxy texture and delightful fragrance. A great acquisition.

Mrs. Laing—Very free flowering; commences early and continues to bloom profusely until fall. Of delicate pink color. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all. Deep rose color. A free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow. The finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Prince C. De Rohan—Deep velvety crimson large, moderately full. Free grower.

Vick's Caprice—The only hardy variegated rose. A vigorous grower, bearing large and fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color, striped with white and carmine. Very beautiful in bud, they being long and pointed and showing the stripes to great advantage.

Moss Roses.

Admired for the curious mossy covering of the buds. The following are all free growers, perfectly hardy and the best of this class.

Capt. Jno. Ingraham—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Comtesse De Murinais—White, tinged with flesh. Large.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blossoms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale. Very double.

Climbing Roses.

These are particularly useful for training over arbors, verandas, pillars, etc., and for covering unsightly objects. All are rank growers and perfectly hardy.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white. Blooms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler—New. Of Japan origin. Very vigorous, growing eight to ten feet a season after it is well established. Entirely hardy and extremely prolific. It blooms in clusters. Of a beautiful crimson color and lasts a long time. It is a jewel.

Empress of China—New. Unsurpassed as to vigor of growth and hardiness. A free bloomer, commencing late in May and continuing all summer except during drought. Flowers are small, but waxy and delicate, fragrant, dark red in the bud, but grow lighter with age.

Gem of the Prairie—Bright crimson, large and double. Fragrant.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Very large and fine.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing gradually to white.

Yellow Rambler—New. A sister of Crimson Rambler and very much like it in every respect, except in color, which is a clear yellow. It is also sweet scented. Very promising.



HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

Our Native Grape.—By Chas. Mitzky. The best and newest work on Grape Culture in all its bearings, brought right up to date. Its History, Propagation, Hybridizing, Grafting, Selection of Location, Soil, Fertilizers, Trellises, Pruning, Training, Packing and Packages, Insects and Diseases, with their remedies and preventives. Descriptions of nearly 900 varieties, etc., are all exhaustively treated by a scientific, experienced and practical grape grower, assisted by the best authorities of this country. Neither amateur nor vineyardist can afford to get along without this book. 250 pages, fully illustrated. Price in cloth cover reduced to \$1.00.

American Fruit Culturist.—By John J. Thomas. Contains practical directions for the propagation and culture of all the fruits adapted to the United States. Twentieth thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition, by Wm. H. S. Wood. This new edition makes this work practically almost a new book, containing everything pertaining to large and small fruits, as well as sub-tropical and tropical fruits. Richly illustrated by nearly 800 engravings. 758 pages, 12 mo. Price \$2.50.

Horticulturist's Rule Book.—Contains, in handy and concise form, a great number of rules and recipes required by fruit growers, gardeners, florists, farmers, etc., Compiled by L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University. Invaluable. Price, in cloth, 75 cents.

Horticultural Art Folio.—A book of 65 colored plates of the best and most popular varieties of fruits and flowers, executed in the highest style of the lithographer's art, bound in cloth covers. Splendid for soliciting orders for vines, plants and trees. Price \$2.00.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Five, fifty and four hundred at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively. 10, 100 and 1,000 may be made up of not to exceed 3, 10 and twenty varieties, respectively. Small fruits not over 4 varieties to the 100. Strawberries not over 2, nor over 5 varieties to the 1,000.

Freight Prepaid.—Orders of \$5.00 or over, with a remittance for full amount, will be sent freight paid to any shipping point in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware and all New England States except Maine. Also to the following distributing points: Wheeling, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., Portland, Me., Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md. Also to the following points if one-fifth is added to price of stock, viz.: Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Chattanooga, Tenn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., and St. Paul, Minn. From all these points to destination the purchaser pays the freight upon receipt.

Express Charges are all paid by the purchaser.

Postpaid.—At single and 10 rates the following will be mailed postpaid: Grape Vines, Small Fruits and small plants of Ornamental Shrubbery. Also small trees, cut back at the single rate of smallest size priced. Inasmuch as postage on vines and plants to the Pacific States and some other distant points is cheaper than express charges, we often get orders for hundreds and thousands of vines and plants to be mailed. This we do when postage is added to the price, according to following table:

POSTAGE.	PER 50.	PER 100.	POSTAGE.	PER 50.	PER 100.
Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 year, No. 1.....	\$0 80	\$1 50	Blackberries.....	\$0 30	\$0 50
The same, 1 year, No. 1.....	55	1 00	Strawberries.....	15	25
Raspberries.....	25	40	Asparagus, 2 year.....	30	50
			Asparagus, 1 year.....	20	35

Our vines and plants are very strong, hence the large amount of postage required. The postage on No. 2 grape vines, currants and gooseberries is but two-thirds as much as on No. 1.

Club Orders.—Parties requiring but few vines and plants are invited to take advantage of our offer to send \$5.00 worth, freight paid, by clubbing in with or taking orders of their neighbors.

Early Orders will be booked if accompanied by at least one-quarter of amount. The balance may be sent with order to ship; or we can ship it C. O. D., if desired, by express or freight.

Substituting.—In case we are out of a variety or size called for, we reserve the right to substitute another similar variety of equal merit, or another size or grade of an equal value, unless the words "No Substituting" are written on the order, in which case we will fill the order as far as we can, and return the balance.

Claims of any kind must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Those made after a lapse of 10 days will not be entertained.

Terms.—Cash with order. Remit by postal or express order, bank draft or registered letter, at our risk. Money loose in ordinary letters is at the risk of the sender. Individual checks for less than \$50.00 must be made out for 15 cents extra to cover exchange; \$5.00 worth or more sent C. O. D. by express or freight, if desired, provided at least one-quarter of the amount, but not less than \$2.00 accompanies the order. Return charges on the money will be added in all cases.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Of Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries. 1 Year No. 2 Plants will be
Furnished at 2-3 the Price of 1 Year No. 1; 3 Year No. 1 at
1-2 Additional to Price of 2 Year No. 1.

GRAPE VINES.

Described on Pages 2 to 7.

By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates.	1 year No. 1.			2 year No. 1.			By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates.	1 year No. 1.			2 year No. 1.		
	1	10	100	1	10	100		1	10	100	1	10	100
Agawam (Rog. 15) ..	\$0.08	\$0.65	\$2.75	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$3.75	Lucile, new	\$0.50	\$4.00	28.00	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00
Amber Queen .....	.18	1.50	6.50	.25	2.00	10.00	Lucie .....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00
Aminia (Rog. 39) ..	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00	McPike, new	1.00	.80	50.00	1.50	12.50	75.00
Bacchus .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00	Martha .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Barry (Rog. 43) ..	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	8.50	Massasoit (Rog. 3) ..	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50
Berkmans .....	.25	2.00	9.00	.35	3.00	12.00	Merrimac (Rog. 19) ..	.10	.80	3.50	.15	1.20	5.00
Brighton .....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	5.00	Moore's Diamond ..	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Brilliant .....	.30	2.50	14.00	.45	4.00	20.00	Moore's Early .....	.10	.80	3.50	.15	1.25	5.50
Campbell, new ..	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00	Mo. Reissling .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00
Catawba .....	.08	.65	3.00	.10	.80	4.00	Moyer .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Centennial .....	.30	2.50	12.00	.50	4.00	20.00	Niagara .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Champion .....	.08	.65	2.75	.12	1.00	3.75	Norton's Virginia ..	.14	1.20	5.50	.20	1.75	8.00
Clinton .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Norwood .....	.15	1.20	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00
Colerain .....	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	14.00	Perkins .....	.14	1.20	5.00	.20	1.80	7.00
Concord .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Focklington .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Cottage .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Prentiss .....	.20	1.75	9.00	.30	2.50	13.00
Cynthiana .....	.14	1.20	5.50	.20	1.75	8.50	Salem .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00
Delaware .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50	Telegraph .....	.10	.80	3.50	.15	1.20	5.00
Diana .....	.10	.80	3.50	.14	1.20	5.00	Triumph .....	.30	2.50	12.00	.40	3.50	18.00
Dracut Amber ..	.10	.80	3.50	.14	1.20	5.00	Ulster Prolific .....	.12	1.00	4.50	.18	1.50	7.00
Duchess .....	.12	1.00	4.50	.16	1.40	6.50	Vergennes .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Early Daisy, new ..	.50	4.00	28.00	.75	6.00	40.00	Wilder .....	.10	.80	3.50	.12	1.00	4.50
Early Ohio .....	.15	1.25	6.00	.20	1.80	9.00	Woodruff Red .....	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00
Early Victor .....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00	Worden .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Eaton .....	.16	1.40	6.50	.25	2.00	9.00	Wyoming Red .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50
Eldorado .....	.30	2.50	12.00	.50	4.00	18.00							
Elvira .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50							
Empire State .....	.10	.80	3.50	.15	1.25	5.50							
Etta .....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	5.00							
Eumelan .....	.12	1.00	4.50	.18	1.50	6.50							
Gaertner (Rog. 14) ..	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00							
Geneva, new .....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00							
Goethe (Rog. 1) ..	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00							
Green Mountain, new .....	.35	3.00	14.00	.50	4.50	22.00							
Hartford .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00							
Hayes .....	.10	.80	3.50	.12	1.00	4.50							
Herbert (Rog. 44) ..	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00							
Highland .....	.30	2.50	12.00	.40	3.50	17.00							
Iona .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00							
Isabella .....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.50							
Ives .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50							
Jefferson .....	.15	1.20	5.00	.20	1.80	8.00							
Jessica .....	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00							
Jewell .....	.60	5.00	30.00	.80	7.00	40.00							
Lady .....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00							
Lady Washington ..	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00							
Leader, new .....	.25	2.00	9.00	.35	3.00	14.00							
Lindley (Rog. 9) ..	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50							

CURRENTS.

Black Champion .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
Cherry .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
Crandall .....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00
Fay's Prolific .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
Franco-German .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
La Versailles .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
Lee's Prolific .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	2.50
North Star .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
Pomona, new .....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	5.00
Red Dutch .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
Victoria .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00
White Grape .....	.07	.60	2.00	.10	.80	3.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Chautauqua .....	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00
Downing .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.00
Houghton .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.00
Industry .....	.20	1.75	10.00	.30	2.50	14.00
Pearl .....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.00
Smith's Improved ..	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50
Triumph .....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	8.00

RASPBERRIES.

Described on pp. 11 and 12.

By Mail, Postpaid at Ten Rates.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Columbian, new, purple	\$0.60	\$1.50	\$12.00
Conrath, new, black.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Cumberland, new, black.....	1.25	3.50	30.00
Cuthbert, red .....	.40	1.00	8.00
Eureka, new, black.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Golden Queen, yellow.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Gregg, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Kansas, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Loudon, new, red .....	.60	1.50	12.00
Marlboro, red.....	.40	1.00	8.00
Miller, red.....	.40	1.00	8.00
Ohio, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Palmer, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Shaeffer's Colossal, purple.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Souhegan, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Strawberry-Raspberry, crimson	.50		
Wineberry, Japan.....	.50	1.25	10.00

BLACKBERRIES.

Described on page 12.

Ancient Briton .....	.60	1.50	12.00
Early Harvest .....	.60	1.50	12.00
El Dorado, new.....	.90	2.50	20.00
Erie, new .....	.60	1.50	12.00
Kittatinny .....	.60	1.50	12.00
Logan, or Raspberry-Black- berry	2.00		
Lucretia Dewberry .....	.50	1.25	10.00
Minnewaski, new.....	.90	2.50	20.00
Rathbun, new	1.00	3.00	25.00
Snyder .....	.50	1.25	10.00
Stone's Hardy.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Taylor's Prolific.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Wachusett's Thornless.....	.90	2.50	20.00
Wilson's Early .....	.60	1.50	12.00
Wilson's Jr .....	.75	2.00	15.00

STRAWBERRIES.

Described on pp. 13 and 14.

We offer no strawberry plants during June, July and August. During September only at 10, and October at 10 and 100 rates.

By Mail, Postpaid at Ten Rates.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Brandywine .....	.25	.50	3.00
Bubach, No. 5 P .....	.25	.50	3.00
Clyde .....	.30	.60	3.50
Crescent, Seedling P.....	.20	.40	2.50
Cumberland Triumph.....	.30	.60	4.00
Enhance (ever bearing).....	.25	.50	3.00
Gandy .....	.30	.60	4.00
Glen Mary, new.....	.30	.60	4.00
Haverland, P.....	.30	.60	3.50
Jessie .....	.25	.50	3.00
Marshall, new.....	.30	.60	4.00
Michel's Early .....	.20	.40	2.50
Nick Ohmer, new .....	.30	.60	4.00
Parker Earle.....	.30	.60	3.50
Ruby, new.....	.35	.75	5.00
Sample, new, P.....	.35	.75	5.00
Sharpless .....	.25	.50	3.00
Splendid .....	.25	.50	3.00
Star, new .....	.35	.75	5.00
Warfield, P.....	.25	.50	3.00
Wm. Belt .....	.30	.60	3.50
Wilson's Albany .....	.25	.50	3.00

GARDEN ROOTS.

Described on page 14.

Asparagus —Conover's Col- ossal and Barr's Mam. 1 year. \$.25 \$.50 \$ 3.50			
The Same, 2 years.....	.40	.75	5.00
Columbian M. White and Pal- metto, 1 year .....	.35	.60	4.00
The Same, 2 year.....	.50	.90	6.00
Rhubarb —Myatt's Linnaeus and Victoria, 1 year.....	1.00	4.00	
Myatt's Linnaeus and Victoria 2 years	1.50	6.00	

FRUIT TREES.

Our fruit trees are young, thrifty and first-class in every way. No hail scars or other blemishes on them. We describe our grades by naming the length as well as the caliber of our trees. Don't be fooled by such indefinite terms as "Extra," "Large," "First-class," etc.

STANDARD PEARS.

Described on page 15.

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. caliber .....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 and 3 years, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliber .....	.20	1.60	12.00
2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliber .....	.16	1.20	10.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliber .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Duchess De Ang., Koonce, Seckel 1-5 additional to above rates; Kieffer , $\frac{3}{8}$ additional.			

DWARF PEARS.

2 and 3 years, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. caliber20	1.50	10.00
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Each 10 100

2 and 3 years, medium, 2 to 3 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliber.....	.16	1.20	8.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 4 to 5 ft., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliber.....	.25	1.75	12.00
Koonce and Lincoln Coreless 1-5 addi- tional.			

CHERRIES.

Described on page 17.

Sweet Varieties—			
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. caliber.....	.40	3.50	30.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliber .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliber.....	.30	2.50	20.00

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. caliber	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

Sour Varieties—

2 and 3 years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to 1 in. caliber .....	.40	3.50	30.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 3 to 4 ft., ¾ to ¾ in. caliber .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 and 3 years, 2 to 3 ft., ½ to ¾ in. caliber .....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 5 to 7 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. caliber .....	.50	4.00	35.00
Rocky Mt. Improved Dwarf, 2 to 3 ft .....	.30	2.50	

PLUMS.

Described on pp. 16 and 17.

On Plum Roots, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to 1 in. caliber .....	.25	2.00	15.00
On Plum Roots, medium, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to ¾ in. caliber .....	.20	1.60	12.00
On Plum Roots, 3 to 4 ft., ½ to ¾ in. caliber .....	.15	1.20	10.00
On Plum Roots, extra, 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. caliber .....	.30	2.50	20.00

Oriental Varieties ⅓ additional to above rates.**PEACHES.**

Described on pp. 18 and 19.

No. 1, 4 to 5 ft .....	.16	1.25	8.00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.12	1.00	6.00
Extra, 5 to 7 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00

Fitzgerald and Greensboro ¼ additional to above rates.**APPLES.**

Described on page 19.

Standard, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to 1 in. caliber .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Standard, Medium, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to ¾ in. caliber .....	.25	2.00	16.00

Alexander, Banana, Delaware Red**Winter**, at ¼ additional to above rates.**Crab Apples—**

No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to 1 in. caliber .....	.30	2.50	
Medium, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to ¾ in. caliber .....	.25	2.00	

Dwarf Apples—

No. 1, .....	.35	3.00	
Bismark .....	.40		

QUINCES.

Described on page 20.

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft., ...	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 2 to 3 ft., ...	.25	2.00	16.00

Reas Mammoth and Bourgeat, 1-5 additional to above rates.**APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.**

Described on pp. 17 and 20.

4 to 5 ft., 1st class .....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft., medium .....	.25	2.00	16.00

MULBERRIES.

Described on page 21.

Downings and New American, 5 to 7 ft. ....	.40	3.50	
Russian, 5 to 7 ft., .....	.30	2.50	

NUT TREES.

Described on page 20.

Almonds, hard and soft shelled, 3 to 4 ft., .....	.30	2.50	
Butternut, 4 to 5 ft., .....	.30	2.50	
Chestnut, American, 5 to 7 ft., .....	.30	2.50	15.00
Chestnut, American, 4 to 5 ft., .....	.25	2.00	12.00
Chestnut, Japan, 3 to 4 ft., .....	.40	3.50	
Chestnut, Grafted Paragon, Numbo and Kidgely, 3 to 4 ft., .....	.75	6.50	
Chestnut, Spanish, 3 to 4 ft., .....	.40	3.00	
Filberts, English, 3 to 4 ft., .....	.40	3.50	
Hickory, Shellbark, 3 to 4 ft., .....	.50	4.00	
Pecanutt, 1 to 1½ ft., .....	.25	2.00	
Walnut, Black, 1 to 5 ft., .....	.30	2.50	
Walnut, English, 2 to 3 ft., .....	.30	2.50	
Walnut, Japan, 3 to 4 ft.,30	2.50	

DWARF JUNEBSRIES.

Described on page 21.

Success, 1½ to 2 ft.,25	2.00	
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WHORTLE, OR HUCKLEBERRIES.

Described on page 21.

Large Blue, 1 year20	1.50	
Large Blue, 2 years30	2.50	

ELEAGNUS.

Described on page 23.

Longipes, 2 to 3 ft.,25	2.00	
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FIGS.

Described on page 21.

Brown Turkey and Celestial ..	.35	2.50	
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ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.**DECIDUOUS TREES.**

Described on page 22.

	Each	10	100
Ailanthus—Gland, 5 to 6 ft., ...	\$.50	\$	\$
Alder—Imp. Cut-leaved, 5 to 7 ft .....	.50		
European, 5 to 6 ft .....	.50		
Ash—Acuba-leaved, 4 to 5 ft., ...	.75		
White and European, 5 to 7 ft .....	.50	4.00	
Balm of Gilead—5 to 7 ft., .....	.50		
Beech—Purple-leaved, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.60		

	Each	10	100
Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 ft	\$.30	\$	\$
Fern-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		
European, 3 to 4 ft .....	.50		
Birch—Pyramidalis, 4 to 6 ft., ...	.50	4.00	
Pyramidalis, 6 to 8 ft .....	.75	6.00	
Catalpa—Bungei, 6 to 7 ft	1.00		
Speciosa and Teas Japan, 6 to 8 ft., .....	.50	4.00	
Speciosa and Teas Japan, 8 to 10 ft .....	.75	6.00	

	Each	10	100
Cornus (Dogwood)—white-flow- ering, 3 to 4 ft .....	.50	\$	\$
Red-flowering, 3 to 4 ft .....	.75		
Elm—American White, 6 to 8 ft .....	.50	4.00	
American White, 8 to 10 ft .....	.60	5.50	
Scotch and Red, 6 to 8 ft .....	.60	5.00	
Scotch and Red, 8 to 10 ft .....	.75	6.00	
Eunonymus (European Straw- berry Tree)—5 to 7 ft .....	.50		
Horse Chestnut—White-flow- ering, 5 to 7 ft .....	.40	3.00	
Double White, 4 to 5 ft	1.00		
Red-flowering, 4 to 5 ft	1.00		
Judas Tree—American, 4 to 5 ft .....	.50		
Laburnum—Common, 4 to 5 ft .....	.50		
Larch—European, 3 to 4 ft .....	.50		
Linden—American, 6 to 8 ft .....	.50	4.00	
European, 6 to 8 ft .....	.50		
Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 ft .....	.75		
Liquid Amber—Sweet Gum, 5 to 6 ft .....	.60		
Magnolia—Acuminata, 4 to 5 ft .....	.40		
Soulangiana, 3 to 4 ft	1.00		
Tripetela, 3 to 4 ft .....	.75		
Maple—Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 ft .....	.40	3.00	20.00
Silver-leaved, 8 to 10 ft .....	.50	4.00	30.00
Norway, 6 to 8 ft .....	.50	4.00	30.00
Norway, 8 to 10 ft .....	.75	6.00	40.00
Schwedlerii, 5 to 7 ft .....	.75		
Wier's Cut-leaved, 6 to 8 ft .....	.50	4.00	
Wier's Cut-leaved, 8 to 10 ft .....	.65	5.50	
Mountain Ash—European, 6 to 8 ft .....	.45	3.50	25.00
European, 8 to 10 ft .....	.50	4.00	30.00
Oak-leaved, 5 to 6 ft .....	.50	4.00	
Oak—Cork bark, 5 to 7 ft .....	.75		
Scarlet, 4 to 5 ft .....	.75		
Poplar—Lombardy, 8 to 10 ft .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Lombardy, 10 to 12 ft .....	.45	3.50	25.00
Golden-leaved, 6 to 8 ft .....	.40	3.50	
Carolina, 8 to 10 ft .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Carolina, 10 to 12 ft .....	.40	3.50	25.00
Salisbury—Maiden-Hair Tree, 5 to 7 ft .....	.75		
Thorns—Double White and Paul's Scarlet, 3 to 4 ft .....	.40	3.00	
Tulip Tree—5 to 6 ft .....	.50	4.00	

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

Described on page 24.

Ash—Gold Bark	1.00		
Beech—Pendula, 3 to 4 ft	1.00		
Birch—Cut-leaved, Weeping, 5 to 7 ft .....	.85	7.50	
7 to 8	1.00	9.00	
Elegans Pendula, 3 to 4 ft	1.50		
Cornus (Dogwood)—Florida Pendula, 4 to 6 ft	1.00		
Elm—Fulva Pendula, 5 to 7 ft .....	.75		
Camperdown .....	.75		
Linden—White-leaved, 4 to 6 ft .....	.75		
Mountain Ash—Weeping .....	.50		
Mulberry—Teas New Russian .....	.80		
Poplar—Large-leaved	1.00		
Willow—Kilmarnock .....	.40		
American New .....	.40		
Babylonica, 5 to 7 ft .....	.40		

	Each	10	100
Wisconsin, 5 to 7 ft	\$.40	\$	\$

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Described on page 23.

Almond—Double-flowering, pink and white, 2 to 3 ft ....	.30	2.50	
Althea—(Rose of Sharon) Dou- ble, 4 varieties, 1½ to 2 ft ....	.25	2.00	
Variegated-leaved, 1½ to 2 ft ..	.35	3.00	
Azalea—Ponticum, 12 to 15 in ..	.65		
Mollis, 12 to 15 in .....	.65		
Amorpha—Fragran's and Fruiticosa, 3 to 4 ft .....	.30	2.50	
Berberry—European, common and purple-leaved, 2 to 3 ft ..	.25	2.00	15.00
European, common, 18 to 24 in ..	.15	1.00	5.00
Calycanthus—Floridus, 2 to 3 ft ..	.30	2.50	
Cornus (Dogwood)—Sangui- nosa, 3 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Elegantissima Var., 1½ to 2 ft ..	.50		
Corcorus—Japonica, 2 to 3 ft ....	.25	2.00	
Currants—Crimson and yellow- flowering, 3 to 4 ft .....	.25		
Deutzia—Crenata, double-flow- ering, 3 to 4 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Gracilis, 12 to 15 in .....	.25	2.00	
Eleagnus—Longipes, 1½ to 2 ft ..	.25	2.00	
Excochordia—Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft .....	.30	2.50	
Elder—Cut-leaved, 3 to 4 ft ....	.50		
Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft .....	.25		
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft ....	.25	2.00	
Filbert—Purple-leaved, 3 to 4 ft ..	.50		
Forsythia (Golden Bell)—3 to 4 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Fringe—Purple (Smoke Tree) 3 to 4 ft .....	.30	2.50	
White, 2 to 3 ft .....	.40		
Honeysuckle—Tartarian, Red and White, 2 to 3 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Hydrangia—Paniculata Grandi- flora, 18 to 24 in .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Paniculata Grand, 2 to 3 ft ....	.35	3.00	25.00
" " 3 to 4 ft .....	.50	4.00	30.00
Lilac—White and Purple, 3 to 4 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Japan, new, 5 to 6 ft .....	.60		
Philadelphus—Mock Orange, large-flowered, 3 to 4 ft ....	.25	2.00	15.00
Double-flowered, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	
Golden-leaved, 1½ to 2 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Prunus Pissardi—Purple-leaved Plum, 4 to 5 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Triloba (double-flowering Plum), 2 to 3 ft .....	.30		
Privet—California, 1 to 1½ ft ..	.15	1.00	5.00
Quince (Pyrus Japonica)—Scar- let, 1 to 2 ft .....	.25	2.00	10.00
Snowberry—White and Red fruited, 2 to 3 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Spireas—In variety, 3 to 4 ft ....	.25	2.00	15.00
Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft .....	.25	2.00	
Tamarix—Africana, 3 to 4 ft ....	.25	2.00	
Tree Paeonies—Banksii, 1 year ..	.75	6.00	
Banksii, 2 years	1.00	8.00	
Viburnum—Snowball, 2 to 3 ft ..	.25	2.00	
Plicatum (Japanese), 1½ to 2 ft ..	.35	3.00	

	Each	10	100
Highbush Cranberry, 2 to 3 ft	\$.25	\$2.00	\$
Wigelia—In variety, 2 to 3 ft	.25	2.00	
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft	.30	2.50	
White-flowering, 2 to 3 ft	.35	3.00	

CLIMBING VINES.

Described on page 25.

Ampelopsis—(American Ivy)	.20	1.50	
Veitchii, (Japanese Ivy)	.25	2.00	
Aristolochia Sipho—(Dutchman's Pipe)	.50		
Bignonia Radicans, (Trumpet Flower) Scarlet	.25	2.00	
Clematis-Virginica, Coccinia, Flammula, Paniculata, 2 years	.25	2.00	
Jackmanii, Henrui, Ramona, etc., 2 years	.60	5.00	
The Same, 3 years	.75		
Honeysuckle—Scarlet Trumpet, Halleana, Monthly Fragrant, etc	.25	2.00	
Ivy—English	.25		
Wisteria—Chinese Blue, 2 years	.25	2.00	
Chinese White	.50		

EVERGREEN TREES.

Described on page 25.

Arbor Vitæ—Amer., 8 to 12 in.	.15	1.00	4.00
American, 12 to 18 in	.20	1.50	7.00
American, 2 to 3 ft	.35	2.50	15.00
Hovey's Golden, 18 to 24 in	.30	2.50	
Siberian, 1½ to 2 ft	.40		
Tom Thumb, 12 to 15 in	.50		
Fir, Silver—(American Balsam)			
1½ to 2 ft	.35	3.00	
2 to 3 ft	.50	4.00	
Frazerii, 12 to 15 in	.50		
Nordmaniana, 15 to 18 in	.60		
Juniper, Irish, 3 to 4 ft	.60	5.00	
Virginia (Red Cedar), 3 to 4 ft	.60	5.00	
Pine Austrian, 2 to 3 ft	.50	4.00	30.00
Austrian, 12 to 15 in	.30	2.00	15.00
Montana Dwarf, 15 to 18 in	.35	2.50	
Scotch, 1½ to 2 ft	.40	3.50	
White, 1½ to 2 ft	.40	3.50	
Retinospora—Plumosa, 2 to 3 ft	.75		
Plumosa Aurea, 2 to 3 ft	.75		
Spruce Norway, 12 to 18 in	.15	1.00	6.00
Norway, 2 to 3 ft	.30	2.00	12.00
Norway, 3 to 4 ft	.40	3.00	18.00
Norway, 4 to 5 ft	.50	4.00	30.00
Hemlock, 12 to 18 in	.40	3.00	20.00
Colorado Blue, 12 to 15 in	1.00		
Colorado Blue, grafted, choicest, 1 ft	3.00		
Colorado Blue, grafted, choicest, 2 ft	5.00		
Yew—Elegantissima, 15 to 20 in	.75		
Irish, 15 to 20 in	.50		

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry (Mahonia)—Holly-leaved, 1 to 1½ ft	.40		
Azalea—Amcenea, 12 to 15 in	.50		
Box (Buxus)—Tree Box, 8 to 12			

	Each	10	100
in	\$.25	\$2.00	\$
Tree Box, variegated, 6 to 10 in	.35		
Box—Dwarf Box, 4 to 6 in	.10	.60	4.00
Holly—Silver Queen, 6 to 10 in	1.00		
English, 10 to 12 in	.35		
Rhododendrons—Choice grafted varieties, 1½ ft	1.25		
Choice grafted varieties, 2 ft	1.50		

ROSES—Dormant Plants.

Described on page 26.

Hybrid Perpetual—2 years	.25	2.00	
Climbing Roses—2 years	.25	2.00	
Crimson, White and Yellow Ramblers	.30		
Moss Roses—2 years	.25	2.00	
Tree Roses—4 to 5 ft., trunks	1.00		

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange, 1 year, per 1,000,			
\$2.00			.50
Osage Orange, 2 years, per 1,000,			
\$3.00			.65
Honey Locust, 1 year, per 1,000,			
\$5.00			.75
Honey Locust, 2 years, per 1,000,			
\$7.00			1.00

See also Berberry, Quince and Privet in Deciduous Shrubs. Also Arbor Vitæ, Spruce and Juniper among Evergreens.

HARDY PLANTS AND BULBS.

At Single and Ten Rates by Mail postpaid.

Achillea, Anemone Japonica, Alba and Rubra, Astilbes, Delphinium, Dicentra Dictamnus, Eulalie Gracilis, Zebra and Variegata, Funkia Alba, Helianthus, Hollyhocks, Hybiscus, Iris, Phlox in assortment, Rudbeckia, Tritoma Uvaria, Yucca Filamentosa	.20	1.50	
Lillies—Auratum (Gold Banded) Speciosum Rubrum and Roseum	.25	2.00	
Speciosum Album	.35		
Lily of the Valley	.10	.50	3.00
Paeonies in variety	.25	2.00	

TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

For Spring Planting Only.

Caladium Escul	.20	1.50	
Cannas, 10 varieties	.15	1.00	
Cannas, choice Dwarf French	.20	1.50	
Dahlias, fine assortment	.25	2.00	
Gladiolus, mixed, fine	.10	.60	3.00
Gladiolus, named varieties	.15	1.00	6.00
Maderia Vines, Tigridia and Tuberoses	.10	.60	3.00

LEWIS ROESCH, NURSERYMAN, FREDONIA, NEW YORK.

Indorsed by Fifty States, Territories and Provinces.

- ALA.**—Strawberries and grape vines arrived in good shape every way. Am certainly pleased.
DR. W. B. ARBERY.
- ARK.**—Order from you was very much the best lot of trees we ever had from any nursery.
A. G. CLYNE.
BEN HERZOG.
- CAL.**—The vines you sent me last season are doing nicely.
J. A. DAWSON.
- COLO.**—Trees from you have done exceptionally well. Currants bore abundantly.
ORREN K. DOWD.
- CONN.**—I have never received as good roots anywhere as yours have been.
M. H. BECKWITH.
- DEL.**—Your stock has always been in fine order.
J. R. KEELING.
- FLA.**—I bought about 1,000 vines from you several years ago and found them to be very good.
W. W. REESE.
- GA.**—Grape vines received from you are all right. Your vines are among the best.
MRS. LAURA AKE.
- IDA.**—All the 550 vines I got of you grew splendidly.
B. W. BLAKE.
- ILLS.**—Vines received. Never saw finer vines in my life. Its a pleasure to buy such stock.
JAS. M. ZION.
- IND.**—Accept thanks and gratitude for promptness and extra quality of stock.
J. E. REYNOLDS.
- IND. TER.**—Vines came in good time and condition.
J. S. BECK.
- IA.**—Grape vines received. Thanks for such nice ones.
H. H. EAKHART.
- KANS.**—Vines came in good shape. Remarkably fine and I am well pleased.
DR. JNO. B. GRANT.
- KY.**—Could not be otherwise but pleased at the quality of stock.
F. L. BENDER.
- LA.**—I am very much pleased with the rose bushes.
JNO. M. CONYERS.
- ME.**—We enjoyed some very fine grapes from vines bought of you. Took 1st Premium at State Fair.
G. A. GLOVER.
- MD.**—Trees and bushes were fine and satisfactory. Splendid roots.
J. L. GRAVES.
- MASS.**—Grape vines came in good time and condition. Never had a poor vine from you.
W. A. BRUNSON.
- MINN.**—Your vines are the finest I ever handled.
THOS. ARCHER & CO.
- MICH.**—Vines are very satisfactory.
MRS. L. I. FORD.
- MISS.**—Vines received and they are the finest I ever saw.
HENRY BEACHLER.
- MO.**—I planted your vines and trees in Iowa. I always had good success with them.
GEO. M. WALTER.
- MONT.**—Your trees arrived today. They are the finest I ever saw.
POLLY WORDEN.
- NEB.**—The grape vines are all alive and have made a good growth.
NELLIE L. KNIGHTS.
- N. H.**—I was more than pleased both with goods and promptness.
CHAS. M. DOWNHAM.
- N. J.**—Plants received in very fine condition. Thanks.
A. M. WHITCOMB.
- N. MEX.**—I never expect another lot so satisfactory in every way.
H. L. BARTON.
- N. Y.**—Received blackberries and grape vines. Very fine. All had grand roots.
CHAS. C. LINDLEY.
- N. C.**—Your vines have been very satisfactory to my customers.
MRS. C. S. LANGDON.
- N. DAK.**—Grape vines and currants are growing very nicely. Shall recommend you to my friends.
S. J. GALLOWAY.
- OHIO.**—I received the currants and am highly pleased with their size etc.
J. A. WEISS.
- OKLA.**—Stock received from you was very fine, especially the vines and pears.
HENRY BOOTH.
- ORE.**—The vines came all right and are the best stock I have ever seen.
W. E. MCGARR.
- PA.**—Order received. Everything first-class. Will order again next spring.
GEO. GOWIN.
- R. I.**—Trees and vines I got of you have done the best of any I ever had.
B. P. FRASER.
- S. C.**—Vines arrived in fine order. Everything received from you does you credit.
C. M. YEGGE.
- S. DAK.**—I never had any vines do as well as yours.
J. C. KRUG.
- TENN.**—Your name was given me by Mr. Revington who recommends your plants very highly.
FRED STAUB.
- TEX.**—Received grape vines in perfect condition. They were fine and well rooted.
J. A. GOODHUE.
- UTAH.**—Vines perfectly satisfactory. First-class in every respect.
J. BURNETT.
- VT.**—Grape vines proved true to name and satisfactory in every respect.
D. W. MORRIS.
- VA.**—Grape vines received in first-class order. The best looking vines I ever saw.
WM. HART.
- WASH.**—Received vines all right, the finest I ever bought.
H. F. HOPKINS.
- W. VA.**—Received your vines and pear trees in good condition. They are far superior to what I expected.
A. STEPHENS.
- WIS.**—Fruit trees arrived in good shape and all are growing nicely.
ED. CUSACK.
- WYO.**—All plants ordered of you are doing well.
LEVI F. SELLECK.
- ONT.**—Your vines are the best I have had from any one by a long way.
JAS. FILIATRAULT.
- QUE.**—Received grape vines. All were No. 1. Many thanks.
GEO. MURDOCK.
- B. C.**—The 300 vines all grew without exception. They are so robust.

☞ We have received thousands of expressions like the above, not one of which was solicited.

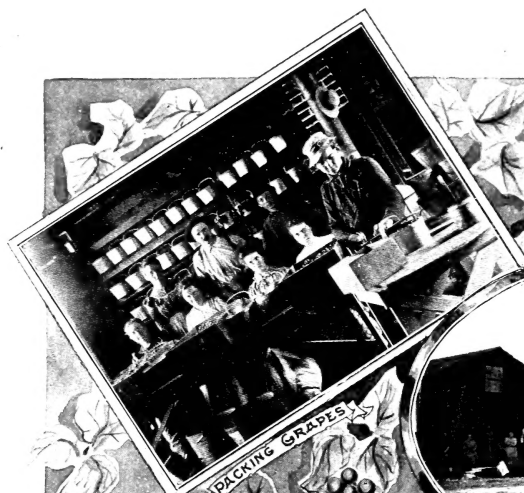
WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF US.

FREDONIA, N. Y., July 14, 1897.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Lewis Roesch, Nurseryman here, for many years. We recommend him to be painstaking, reliable and responsible. The trees and plants we have purchased of him always gave satisfaction in every way.

JOHN S. LAMBERT, Judge Supreme Court.
WARREN B. HOOKER, Member of Congress.
HON. GEORGE BARKER.

F. B. PALMER, Principal State Normal School.
F. R. GREEN, Cashier Fredonia National Bank.
H. D. M. MINER, Cashier Miner's Bank.



PACKING GRAPES



FRESH FROM THE VINEYARD

VIEWS IN THE CHAUTAUQUA GRAPE BELT

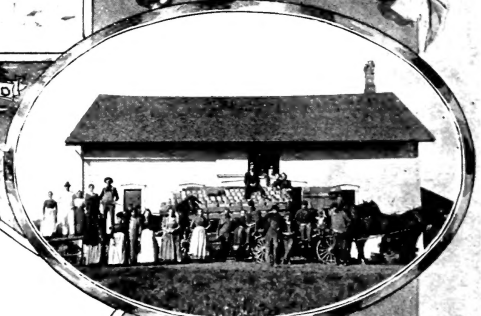
OF WHICH

FREDONIA

IS THE CENTER



PRUNING A VINEYARD



READY FOR MARKET



A GRAPE GROWER'S RESIDENCE